The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor, BEDFORD, Pa., FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1864, Vol. 37, No. 17.

The Bedford Inquirer

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Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,

OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

TERMS:

$1.75 a year if paid strictly in advance,

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Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.

April 1, 1864—tf.

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Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.

Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.

Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

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April 1, 1864—tf.

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Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.

April 1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MAJOR,

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Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.

April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BEDFORD, PA.,

April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

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WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on judgment Notes and other claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.

Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.

apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,

Bedford, Pa.,

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.

G. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.

apr. 15, 1864—tf.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

I. N. BOWSER,

DENTIST.

Permanently located in Woodberry, will carefully and punctually attend to all operations entrusted to his care.—Teeth inserted from one to an entire sett, in the latest and most approved style, and at rates more reasonable than ever before offered in this section of country. *Call and see specimens of work. All operations warranted.*

Woodbury, April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffus.

April 1, 1864—tf.

C. N. HICKOK

DENTIST,

OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,

BEDFORD, PA.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.

April 1, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses, Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.

He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, JULIANA ST

Bedford, Pa.

THIS HOUSE so well known to the traveling public, continues under the charge of Isaac Mengel. He spares no pains to supply the wants and comfort of all who favor him with their patronage. His table is spread with the best the market affords. His chambers are handsomely furnished. A convenient stable is attached to the House, attended by careful hostlers.

apr. 8, 1864—tf.

Poetry.

"AM I FOR PEACE? YES!"

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, that grand old Democrat of New York, being written by a lady, and the inquiry made of him if he was for peace, returned this ringing reply.—[*Iron Platform.*

For peace which rings out from the cannon's throat,
And suasion of shot and shell,
Till reason's spirit is trampled down
To depths of its kindled hell.

For peace which shall follow the squadron's tramp,
While brazen trumpets bray,
And ask with the fury of storm and strife,
Their blood-red chargers neigh.

For peace that shall wash out the leprous stain
Of slavery—foul and grim—
And sunder the fetters which creak and clank
On down-trodden black man's limb.

I will be him as traitor, and false of heart,
Would shrink from the conflict now,
And stamp it with blistering, burning brand,
Omideous, Cain-like brow.

Out of the way! with your spurious peace;
Would make us rebellion's slaves;
We wash our land from the traitorous grasp
Or it over with graves.

Out of the way! with your knavish schemes,
Yeabling and trading pack!
Craven in the dark like a sneaking hound,
Thmaster had beaten back.

You'd barter the fruit of our fathers' blood,
As out the Stars and Stripes,
To buse a place with rebellion's votes,
One from rebellion's scars.

By widow's wail, by the mother's tears,
By orphans who cry for bread,
By us who fell, we will never yield,
Till Lion's soul is dead!

Educational.

EDUCATION AND CHRISTIANITY.

Education alone is insufficient to secure the normal development of individuals, the progress and permanence of society. Turning our attention to ancient history we read of a high degree of civilization among the Egyptians Carthaginians Romans. But historians make the important admission that they obtained much of their knowledge and philosophy and consequent refinement by tradition from the descendants of Noah, and Greece owed its civilization to a great extent the settling among them of the Titans who were religious people.

All efforts to civilize a savage people have proved fruitless when prominence was not given to the doctrines of the Bible. Schools, among the Indian tribes along our western frontier, were ordered successful and permanent when Christ presided over them, and the principles of pure truth were inculcated. A single instance not be mentioned, occurring within the memory of many of us, of a people elevated, refined, and christianized without the Gospel. Burmese, Hindoos, South Sea, and Sandwich Islanders owe their civilization to Education and Christian patient missionary unfolding the mysteries of religion whilst he imparted a knowledge of arts and sciences.

Education of some kind is necessary. Education moral, and physical Geography the most favored powerless without it. In its absence the are Ishmalite's, every man's hand against his fellows. Accepting this truth men have even upon it. No great thinker, or ambitious who thought to erect a throne and wear a crown undertook to consolidate a people, and mold them upon a national basis without relig that Religion may be false or it may be true may be shifting sand or stable rock.—Whether it be; Hierarchism, Rationalism or Christianity, it must be made the basis of the structure. To Religion, fabulous and puerile, yet held by the people, and binding them by its ties to an unseen world, Assyrians, Grecians and others were indebted for their existence and greatness. The gorgeous temples on the banks of the Euphrates, the Parthenon, Rome and the Parthenon crowning the hill the Acropilus, the proud Mosque flashing the rays of the sun, were the great impulse nation, sending out the life current warmed the masses; and by a common religious and classes were constituted a harmonious people—a social unity.

It is important that the Religion that is the foundation of the government should be the true of the Bible. The elevation, and refined prosperity of the people will be determined their religious faith. The one is the measure the other. Our fathers believed this; and in the wilds of the New World they erected school-house beside the sanctuary, and the stones of their national temple with influence of a pure Christianity. God grant may stand forever.

Without Christianity there can be no freedom. Other inferior gifts God may grant to nations have utterly forgotten Him, but it would seem the crowning gift of freedom will be given to one in whose heart there is the blood. There are passions sleeping in the breast that, in the open sea of life, will wake, and overwhelm the vessel of Freedom are not quelled by one Eye."

With a striking exemplification is furnished history of the French Revolution.—They borne across the sea of the establishment American Colonists of a free, Democratic government, and at our altar "France lit the wild enthusiasm." She resorted to the ominous tillage which began by clearing with fire, and ploughing with the human blood."—At a convention the Revolutionists voted God out of his own universe, and substituted in His place the Goddess of Reason. They decreed that all temples and places of worship in Paris should be immediately closed. "The carved work of all religious belief and moral practice should be boldly cut down" by frenzied atheists, and at the entrance to every burial-ground was placed that lying sentence—"Death is an eternal sleep."

The Literature of France was full of blasphemies. One of her distinguished philisophic writers made the shocking affirmation, that the highest and most perfect form of Christality is that which is vulgarly called God." Says infidel Buffon—"In my writings, I have often spoken of the Creator; but it is easy to see that word, and substitute in its place, the power of Nature, which consist in the two grand laws attraction and repulsion." And those who have carefully examined the writings of Diderot, and Place, tell us that there is in them no reference made to the God of Nature and an All Wise Powerful Providence presiding over the destinies of the universe.

Surely, surely God will not dwell among a people, and the blessings of freedom, shall be given to those who reject, first and last, the principles of that Christianity which is alone suited to exalt a nation. In the prevalence of these atrocious crimes and barbarous cruelties, infidelity reaped its legitimate fruit. The historian tells us that "the kingdom appeared to be changed to one great prison; the inhabitants converted to felons, and the common doom of man comed for the violence of the sword, and the best, and the stroke of the guillotine."

And let it be remembered that these scenes of crime and bloodshed occured at a time when France had attained the acme of her intellectual greatness. Voltaire, Mirabeau and Rousseau were literary giants, and with them were associated minds of the highest order. Natural and physical sciences were passing by rapid strides toward perfection the streams of knowledge were flowing down along the humble walks of life, and the whole people advanced to a degree of mental culture never before equaled nor since exceeded.

There is in the souls of men a quenchless yearning after liberty. It was that brought patriots from the sunny land of vineyards. Tyrants from their sweet island home, and Waldenses from the valley overshadowed by the Alps to

A world of darkness
Beyond a world of waves.

Men would rather be freemen in the wilderness than slaves in the fairest land under them;—would rather die in the attempt to be free than live in chains.

Oh! give me liberty!
For were even paradise my prison,
Still I should long to leap the crystal walls.

But let the world know that the pathway of infidelity leads not to the Promised Land;—that no atheistic hand shall ever be permitted to pluck golden apples from the tree of Liberty;—and no people who reject as the vagaries of a disordered mind, the principles of Bible truth shall ever come forth into the sunlight of political and religious freedom.

SIGMA.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S CAMPAIGN

The Man That Sees Over Other Men's Heads.

It matters nothing that this was not clear at the time. It is for this that a general is need. This is the quality that fits a man to command power to see beforehand what everybody can see when the occasion is past. Of this prescient genius, of this light that reveals in darkness the certainties of the coming time, there was never seen upon McClellan the faintest ray, the most secure and far-flickering glimmer.

It may be said that he took a safe course. But in war perpetual caution is not safe. He had even afforded in his campaigning any of any examples of boldness and celerity where mere advised delay, the plea might be admitted. But there are none such. This single fact will shatter all claim to put him in the highest rank of military captains. It is a common maxim at councils of war are apt to be timid. The reason is that each officer sees the difficulties that lie before him, and does not feel enough the strength of the whole army to which he belongs. Gen. Richardson, the brave man, dead at Antietam—to the heavy loss of our arms—narrates that after the battle at Palo Alto a council of war was called to determine whether to advance or not. All the thirteen officers present only three were in favor of a forward movement. But General Taylor went on. Much like that is the story of nearly every great martial triumph. Gen. McClellan called few councils, but he was himself a penal embodiment of a council of war.

THE EVACUATION AND FIGHT AT WILLIAMSBURG.

The siege went on for nearly a month. Our batteries would have been ready to open the 6th of May, but on the morning of the 5th the enemy's works were found to be abandoned. Pursuit was soon commenced in the direction of Richmond, and on the following day occurred the battle of Williamsburg. It was a stand made by the enemy's rear guard;—rapidly reinforced when he found the position could be held with advantage to us.—The advantage of the fight was on the whole decidedly with him. And it is now admitted on all hands that the battle was badly fought by us.—There was no order, and no mind to govern. It was not Gen. McClellan's fault for not being there. He had stayed at Rushton, 19 miles in the rear, to superintend the sending of troops up the York river towards West Point. The generals who had gone to the front did not know what was in command, and managed each one as he saw fit. Gen. Hooker fought with his accustomed bravery, and lost heavily, being unsupported for hours, until Kearney forced his way from the rear, by roads full of standing troops, to his aid. On the other side Gen. Hancock got behind the rebel line and held his ground there. The next day the enemy was gone. And our troops followed slowly after toward the Chickahominy.

GEN. M'CLELLAN NOT A GREAT SMOKER OF POWDER.

The general's absence from the field at Williamsburg, like his caution at Yorktown, would be nothing against him as a military man, if it stood alone, but he appears to have been usually, if not uniformly, at some distance from the scene of actual encounter. We are well aware that an officer in command of a great army must usually hold himself a little withdrawn from the edge of conflict in order that he may receive reports from every part, and overlook all that goes on. But this scarcely accounts for what seems to be the fact, that through all the Peninsular campaign, Gen. McClellan was never on a battlefield, in the act of fighting, unless, and it is a doubtful exception, at Malvern Hill.

Gen Sumner, who saw a number of sharp brushes, testifies distinctly that when McClellan was never once with him in any fight. The testimony of Gen Heintzleman is substantially identical. But these were corps commanders. The general was not personally, as we conclude from all the evidence we can gather, a spectator of the fighting at Fair Oaks, or at Gaines' Mills, or any other of the "seven days" back to Malvern. We are not sure that he was ever within reach of the longest range rifle in a live rebel's hands.—With respect to Malvern he rode once down the line after the fighting had begun. But there occurs in the testimony of Gen. Sumner these two sentences in immediate contiguity: "The attack on Hooker was not then made, and there was a pause in the action. Sometime afterwards Gen McClellan came on to the field." Of course we have no thought that Gen. McClellan is not a brave man, and above the fear of personal danger. But there is shown, what the history in many places brings to light, an entire absence with him of that species of enthusiasm for battle which all the great masters of war have had, and which has not failed sometimes to carry them into the very front of the most desperate encounters. We must advise our democratic brethren also that here is a serious defect in this prospect champion for the political race soon to come off. There will be the slaying of no Tecumseh as in the days of Harrison to have even a dispute about.

A FOREIGN OPINION.

We conclude this article with an extract from the United Service Magazine, a London military and naval journal, confirming some of the opinions we have had occasion to express:—

The choice of Fortress Monroe as a secondary basis involved the necessity of leaving Washington, or the fixed basis, to be threatened, morally at last, by the enemy. The first movement, to Fortress Monroe, was the stride of a giant. The second, in the direction of Richmond, was that of a dwarf. When the army arrived in front of the lines at Yorktown, it numbered probably 100,000 men, and here there was no timid president to interfere with the command; nevertheless McClellan suffered himself to be stopped in the middle of an offensive campaign by Magruder and 12,000 men. His previous information, which was afterwards found to be incorrect, had stated this number at 20,000, and Magruder made such skillful dispositions as effectually completed the deception. But a general, who, as Napoleon used to say, "knows his trade," will seldom be deceived. Why did he not take means to ascertain the truth? Supposing, however, that his previous information had been correct, he should not have wasted his time, writing for McDowell, when every moment of it was precious. But every hour's delay after he had heard of that general's retention, created eighty chances to one against his ultimate success. The hour of his arrival in front of the lines should have been the hour of his attack upon them. Two overwhelming masses, to which life and energy had been communicated, should have been hurled on sparate points. Magruder not only defeated but destroyed! The morale of the federal army raised! The result of the campaign, although it might not have been decisive, would have been more honorable!—*Springfield Mass. Republican.*

"Public Debt and Private Expenditure."

"A Constant Reader," in a communication, which for convenient reference we publish in an adjoining column, puts to a series of questions, based upon a recent article of ours—to answer which questions in such a way as to make this matter clear to persons who possess so little familiarity with the elements of political economy as "A Constant Reader," would require a treatise, instead of a newspaper article. But, nevertheless, we shall, as he seems greatly excited about it, do the best we can with the space at our command, and take them in their order.

1. This question is based on the most patent and notorious of all economical fallacies—that *money* is capital. It is not so. It is a medium of exchange, as counters might be, or cowries of wampum or beads are in many countries, or as greenbacks are in this. The part played by coin in commerce is much the same as that played by a good road. It enables men to exchange their commodities more readily than they would otherwise do; but exchange would not cease if it were not in existence. It would simply be more less convenient. In point of fact, in America and England very little gold is ever used. The medium of exchange is mainly checks and bills. Consequently, if I had $1,000 in money, it is simply a *sign* that I am entitled to receive on demand a certain portion of the real wealth of the nation—its food, clothing, machinery and buildings. If I draw this share or portion and consume it—eat it, or wear it, or throw it away—the country is less rich by precisely that quantity. The money that I give up on receiving it does not restore it; it merely conveys to another person the right to replace what I have consumed, by taking as much more himself from the same source. The transaction may be illustrated in this way: I am entitled to one-fourth of 1,000 bushels of corn in Chicago, and I determine that I will draw my share and use it. I go to a wine merchant in New York, and take from him as much claret as he may think the 250 bushels of corn are worth, and I give him a written order (money) for the corn. I then invite a party of friends, and we drink the wine; the merchant sends to Chicago and draws the corn. How do we stand then? The merchant has the corn and I have nothing. In other words, out of the equivalent of five hundred bushels of corn, there remains simply two hundred and fifty bushels. There has been a transfer of the corn, but the wine I have consumed (destroyed) is not replaced. As a "Constant Reader" very judiciously remarks, the money that we spend may "go on for ages doing its useful work," no matter what come of the things on which we spend it; but if we kept consuming without producing as much as we consumed, or while producing less, we should, before many "ages," find ourselves with plenty of money and nothing else; or, to recur to our former illustration, with magnificent roads and nothing to transport over them.

2. "If every cent spent for articles of personal consumption is so much withdrawn from the capital of the country, and lost, how long would it take to destroy the whole capital of the country and reduce the nation to beggary?"

We answer—if production were to cease at the same time, the nation would be reduced to beggary in from one to two years; and the worst of it would be that we fear that its beggary would profit it little. All that is consumed is lost forever, but inasmuch as we go on producing every year as much at we consume, if no more, we get richer instead of poorer. If we get on without consuming anything at all, we should of course get rich still faster. If our correspondent is in business, and can avoid purchasing "groceries and clothing," and add what he would have spent on the commodities to his capital, he will readily see that his business, and consequently we hope, his profits, would increase in greatly accelerated ratio. We may say the same thing with regard to the silks and pianos. In fact, the whole advantage of machinery over manual labor lies in the fact that it consumes less while producing more than men.—It needs neither clothing, groceries or silks, and is consequently more profitable to the community as a worker than men would be. If our correspondent go into business with a capital of $10,000—say a manufacturing business—he draws his share of the real wealth of the country, in buildings, raw materials, and food and clothing for his laborers. These things are real capital, created by the *labor and abstinence* of other laborers and capitalists.—Suppose his profits are 20 per cent., or in other words, that after having supported himself and his workmen, and repaired his buildings and machinery, he has $2,000 a year surplus. This surplus consists in cloth; he exchanges it for money; the money he may either spend in silks and jewelry—that is, *consume it*; or he may add it to his capital—that is, erect more buildings, buy more raw material and employ more laborers. The result in the first case will be, that he will have destroyed it; for what is silk that is worn out, or tea or wine that is drunk, or confectionery that is eaten? The result in the other case will be, that he will every year add more cloth to the National stock besides feeding and clothing more laborers. That the money which passes through his hands keeps "circulating," is one of no sort of importance, and has no influence upon the transaction in any stage.

If every consumer limited himself to articles of indispensable necessity, the consequence would be that nothing would be produced but articles of indispensable necessity; and we should become very speedily a laborious, ignorant and degraded community. The great end of production is, first, the support of life, and then the promotion of human comfort, and enjoyment. We labor that we may consume, and we labor hard in order that we may be able to consume a great deal, and there is no better test of the prosperity of a country than the extent to which all classes consume over and above the necessaries. If a man has $1,000 a year there is no good reason for his living like a man who has only $1,00; but if he has $10,000 a year, and there is a sudden call on him for $5,000 a year, which he regularly borrows, we must admit that it is either very impudent or very dishonest, and it may be both, for him to go on consuming (spending) as much as ever. It is his duty to retrench, and it would be a very ridiculous thing of him to attempt to justify his course by announcing that he continued his old style of living in order to keep money in circulation, "and enable the grocer and merchant to carry on their business."

The nation it must never be forgotten, is a collection of individuals. The nation is now producing less than it did four years ago; half of it is ravaged by war: its ships driven off the sea; a million of its workers are idling in camp, and it has borrowed and spent $2,000,000,000. Instead, however, of living as we did four years ago, we are living far more extravagantly, or in other words consuming at a greater rate. We ought, on the contrary, consume rather less, and convert our savings into capital in order to increase production. But this does not mean that we are to stop ALL consumption or restrict ourselves to bread and water and sackcloth. When we object to a man's dressing in satin and drinking champagne three times a day, it is absurd if we wish him to live on gruel and go naked.—*N. Y. Times.*

Death of John C. Rives—His Self-Reliant Character—The Congressional Debates.

Died, at his residence, near Washington, on the 10th instant, JOHN C. RIVES, editor of the Congressional Globe, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

Mr. Rives was a self-made man. Without the means to obtain education in schools, he became well versed in the business of the world by his aptness for observation and readiness in applying his faculties. He was skillful and successful in the various pursuits to which he devoted his laboriously useful life.

In the conduct of his affairs he was a perfect, not a professed, man of honor. He never forfeited his word, never permitted convenience to stand in the way of his duty. He has sacrificed thousands on the forced sale of means to cancel engagements for which he committed himself for others, but was never known to exact similar sacrifices from those indebted to him. He took to himself the rule, "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you," and he "bettered the instruction."

He allowed none to be as generous to him as he would willingly be to them. He expended more in charities than any who ever lived in this city, though he earned the means by incessant, well-directed labor, beginning at first by turning the wheel that moved the Globe presses by his own strong arm, before steam was applied to them.

He made no ostentation of largeness, but his books show that in a single year he paid out $17,000 to support the wives of soldiers enlisted in the District, besides innumerable aids in smaller amounts to individuals. He was a devotee in his friendships—gratitude was a religion with him—in all the relations of social life he indulged those around him with the most affectionate kindness, overtasking no one but himself, and parting with no one worn down in the service of his establishment, but making them its pensioners when no longer suited to arduous exertion. He would not even dispose of an old horse incapacitated for use, but has had as many as five at one time on his hands kept in good condition as incapables for what they had done when able. With a bosom full of tender affections, he was so averse to pretension that none but those in most intimate relations with him could see through the disguise his blunt manners and sturdy exterior put over them.

He came to Washington more than forty years since and engaged first as a clerk in some printing office, and afterwards in some of the Departments finally laying hold of the Globe, which he lifted out of embarrassment and supported ever after like an Atlas. His management was unexceptionable as a business partner. He was never a partizan, and although on great national questions agreeing in the main to Jackson's policy, he saw much merit in portions of that urged by his great antagonist, (Mr. Clay,) whose patriotism in maintaining the country's rights over the Union and its foreign relations, he always held in profound homage. His partner, a more vehement party man, was sometimes held in check by his sound and temporate judgment.

It was on Mr. Rives's suggestion that the scheme of having all sides heard in debate by publishing impartial reports of congressional proceedings was adopted. The editor combatted such views of the opponents of the Administration in Congress as he thought assailable; but it was Mr. Rives's care to see that should not do injustice to a speaker. At first but the outlines of a discussion were given in the Globe. It was found that epitomes were unsatisfactory, and Mr. Rives, by degrees, brought the reports to the perfect state which have rendered the debates of Congress for more than a quarter of a century an authentic record.

The plan as sanctioned by Congress was designed to make a political history of the country as spoken by the nation's representatives, who, seeing the imperishable form it assumed in the official report, would each be incited to make his contribution, especially where his section or his political interests were concerned. The original plan provided that each member and each succession of members should have a copy of the official debates and proceedings to place in the country clerk's office or some public library or seminary, that it might be consulted by his constituency, and thus in effect, increase the responsibility of members while it increased the means of information among the people. This multiplication of copies enabled Mr. Rives to execute the work of reporting and printing for less than one third of the price for which similar work has ever been obtained in England or the United States. Changes have, however, been made in respect to the number of the reports disseminated, which, together with the increased price of materials and labor have, it is ascertained by the Printing Committees, made reporting a losing business for the last few years, to such an extent as to render its continuance impossible unless the original terms of the contract should be restored, or some other provision made to maintian the establishment.

It was a matter of pride as well as of patriotism which induced Mr. Rives to make a sacrifice from year to year to keep up his system in the hope that Congress would make it permanent. He perfected all the machinery of his office, and educated a son to its management, to preserve what he had originated and so long cherished. He has fallen in his harness, and, indeed, by exposure in arising from a bed of sickness to maintain the efficiency of a work to which he willingly gave his life. It is to be hoped Congress will not allow its annals, especially in such eventful times, to perish with him.—*Washington Daily Globe.*

PUTTING A VERY NICE QUESTION.

How Different People do It.

We have heard of many cases of "popping" under very singular circumstances, the eccentric, the abrupt, the business-like, the sily, and a hundred other styles. Of the excentric, we will cite the case of a well-known merchant who one day dining at a friend's house, sat next to a lady who possessed rare charms of conversation. The merchant did not possess this faculty in a very rare degree, but he could do that which is next best, he could appreciate and appreciation which he endeavored to show by the following mode of action:

"Do you like toast, Miss B——?" "Yes," responded the lady slightly surprised at the question. "Buttered toast?" "Yes." "That is strange; so do I. Let us get married." There cannot be much doubt but that the lady was taken slightly aback, a fact that did not prevent the marriage from coming off in a month afterward, nor the accession of the lady to one of the finest establishments in the city.

As a specimen of the abrupt, we shall cite the case of a gentleman who had retired from business at the age of forty, and built him a beautiful house determined to enjoy life to the utmost. One day a friend was dining with him, and said half jokingly:—"You have everything here that heart can desire but a wife." "That's true. I must think of it," he said; and then relapsed into silence for a few minutes, at the end of which time he rose, begged to be excused for a short time, and left the room. He seized his hat and went instantly to a neighbor's, and was shown into the parlor with the information that neither the master nor mistress were at home. He told the servant that he wanted neither, and requested that the housekeeper be sent to him.

She came, and the gentleman thus addressed her:—"Sarah, I have known you for many years and have just been told that I wanted a wife.—You are the only woman I know that I should be willing to entrust my happiness with, and if you agree, we will be instantly married. What is your answer?" Sarah knew the man that addressed her, and that his offer was serious, and well weighed as though considered for a year, and she answered him in the same spirit:—"I agree." "Will you be ready in an hour?" "I will." "I shall return for you at that time."—which he did, the gentleman who had suggested the idea accompanying him to the clergyman's. Many years have passed since then, and neither party has seen any cause to regret the abrupt proposal and acceptance.

On the business style, we can cite a case related to us, which we know for a true one. A young man who had succeeded to the ill-kept and badly cultivated, though really valuable farm of a deceased uncle, saw at a glance that two things were absolutely necessary to enable him to succeed; the first being a wife to take charge of the woman's department, and the second a few thousand dollars to stock it with. He could not help thinking to himself that possibly these two great aids to his happiness and prosperity might be found together, and yet without attempting to put his matrimonial and financial ideas into practice, he allowed them to haunt him continually. With this upon his mind, our farmer started upon a horseback journey to a distant part of the country, and upon his return made an acquaintance upon the road, in the person of an old gentleman who was jogging the same way. The companions dined together at a wayside inn, and fraternized pleasantly, during which the young man opened his heart to the elder, telling him all his plans and aspirations, when the old gentleman addressed the younger:—"I rather like you, my friend, and your honest way of telling your story, and if you will come and see me, I shall be glad. I have three daughters, all as good a girls as ever lived. Now, perhaps, one may be the very one you are looking for, and if so, I will do my best toward making the balance of the matter agreeable. Ride over and see me to-morrow, take dinner, and stay in the afternoon, which will give you a fair chance to see them and judge." The young man instantly agreed to the proposal, making only one condition, that the young ladies should not be informed of the nature of his errand.

This was agreed to, and they separated. The next day, at the time appointed the youngman dismounted at the door of the house of his newmade friend, and was heartily welcomed. The hour before dinner was consumed in looking over the farm the young man in admiring its keeping, and the old one in approving of the sensible and practical remarks of the younger, when the meal was announced, and the three young ladies and their mother was announced. They were all, as the old gentleman had said, fine girls, but the younger, rosy-cheeked, blue-eyed, and laughing-faced, charmed the young farmer especially. The dinner over, they once more walked out for a chat.

"Well, how do you like my daughters? was the old gentleman's first question. "They are all nice girls, very nice," said the young man thoughtfully. "And which do you like best?" Kate, the youngest! she is charming, and if I am to be your son-in-law, give me Kate." "It will never do to take the youngest, and by all odds the prettiest," said the old gent, seriously. "I must have her or none," was the response, spoken decidedly.—"How much money did you say you wanted?"—he asked? "Five thousand dollars will put my farm in excellent order, and make it worth twenty thousand dollars to-morrow. I must have five thousand dollars." "I'll give you the sum with either of the other girls," said the old man positively; but I will give you three thousand with Kate." "Then I may as well go home. Five thousand I must have—I have set my mind upon it." "And I have just as strongly determined to do only what I have said," was the old gentleman's reply; "so I suppose the matter is at an end.—However, we will be good friends, and you must sometimes run over to see me." This ended the conference, and they parted. The young man mounted his horse, and rode down toward the road, but just as he was about opening the gate, stooping from his saddle, the laughing-face Kate sprung through the shrubbery to save him the trouble.—"Can't you accept my father's terms?" "Yes, by George, I will, if you say so," was the instantaneous response. "Then come over to-morrow morning before ten o'clock and tell him so;" and the girl vanished like a fairy among the leaves.—The young man rode slowly home, but he was on hand the next morning according to bidding, and married the fair Kate in two months after.

As a specamin of the absurd we cannot do better than cite a case that occured within our jurisdiction, in a country village of Massachusetts.—There was a certain Zacariah Peebles, a stout, industrious, sober, and bashful frame-hand, a resident of that locality. Zach. was celebrated not for what he did say, but what he did not, his silence being a matter of marvel throughout that chattering neighborhood. Zack., with all his taciturnity, was not proof against the shafts of love, and one day was smitten with the wholesome charms of the only child of Widow Brown, a bright-eyed good-looking girl, possessing the same trait of silence as Zachariah, though not in so eminent a degree. The first time Zack. showed his admira-

[*Concluded on Second Page.*]

Poor Cabe

The Bedford Inquirer.

A LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWSPAPER, DEVOTED TO POLITICS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE AND MORALS.

B. F. McNEIL, Editor and Proprietor, BEDFORD, Pa. FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1864, Vol. 37, No. 17.

The Bedford Inquirer

IS PUBLISHED

Every Friday Morning on Juliana Street,

OPPOSITE THE MENGEL HOUSE,

BEDFORD, BEDFORD COUNTY, PA.

TERMS:

$1.75 a year if paid strictly in advance,

$2.00 if paid within six months, $2.50 if not paid within six months.

(☞1.50 A YEAR IN ADVANCE WILL BE RECEIVED UNTIL AFTER THE MAY TERM OF COURT)

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One Square	$3 50	$4 75	$8 00
Two squares	5 00	7 00	10 00
Three squares	6 00	9 00	15 00
¼ Column	12 00	20 00	35 00
One Column	20 00	35 00	65 00

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care. Military claims speedily collected. Office on Juliana Street, two doors north of the Inquirer Office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

ESPY M. ALSIP,

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Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
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Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, 2 doors south of the Mengel House.
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ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Office one door south of the "Mengel House,"

Will attend promptly to all business intrusted to his care. Collections made on the shortest notice.
Having, also, been regularly licensed to prosecute Claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; Pensions, Back Pay, Bounty, Bounty Loans, &c.
Bedford, apr. 8, 1864—tf.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

And agent for procuring arrears of Pay and Bounty money. Office on Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.
April 1, 1864—tf.

KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.

Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana Street, two doors South of the Mengel House.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JOHN MAJOR,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, HOPEWELL, BEDFORD COUNTY.

Collections and all business pertaining to his office will be attended to promptly. Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also settling up partnerships and other accounts.
April 1, 1864—tf.

JNO. MOWER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BEDFORD, PA.,

April 1, 1864.—tf.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD PA.

WILL promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Money advanced on judgment Notes and other claims. Has for sale Town Lots, in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land in quantities to suit purchasers.
Office opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
apr. 15, 1864—10 m.

RUPP, SHANNON, & CO., BANKERS,

Bedford, Pa.,

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

COLLECTIONS made for the East, West, North and South, and the general business of Exchange, transacted. Notes and Accounts Collected, and Remittances promptly made. REAL ESTATE bought and sold.

G. W. RUPP, O. E. SHANNON, F. BENEDICT.
apr. 15, 1864—tf.

PHYSICIANS, &C.

I. N. BOWSER,

DENTIST.

Permanently located in Woodberry, will carefully and punctually attend to all operations entrusted to his care.—Teeth inserted from one to an entire sett, in the latest and most approved style, and at rates more reasonable than ever before offered in this section of country. *Call and see specimens of work. All operations warranted.*
Woodbury, April 1, 1864.—tf.

DR. B. F. HARRY,

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hoffes.
April 1, 1864—tf.

C. N. HICKOK

DENTIST.

OFFICE IN BANK BUILDING,

BEDFORD, PA.

April 1, 1864.—tf.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.

Having permanently located respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. Office on Juliana Street, opposite the Bank, one door north of Hall & Palmer's office.
April 1, 1864—tf.

DANIEL BORDER.

PITT STREET, TWO DOORS WEST OF THE BEDFORD HOTEL,

Bedford, Pa.

Watchmaker & Dealer in Jewelry, Spectacles, &c

HE KEEPS ON HAND A STOCK OF FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, SPECTACLES OF Brilliant Double Refined Glasses, also Scotch Pebble Glasses, Gold Watch Chains, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, best quality of Gold Pens.
He will supply to order any thing in his line not on hand.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

HOTELS.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

THREE DOORS NORTH OF THE PUBLIC SQUARE, JULIANA ST

Bedford, Pa.

THIS HOUSE so well known to the traveling public, continues under the charge of Isaac Mengel. He spares no pains to supply the wants and comfort of all who favor him with their patronage. His table is spread with the best the market affords. His chambers are handsomely furnished. A convenient stable is attached to the House, attended by careful hostlers.
apr. 8, 1864—tf.

Poetry.

"AM I FOR PEACE? YES!"

Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, that grand old Democrat of New York, being written by a lady, and the inquiry made of him if he was for peace, returned this ringing reply.—[*Iron Platform.*

For the peace which rings out from the cannon's throat,
And the suasion of shot and shell,
Till rebellion's spirit is trampled down
To the depths of its kindled hell.

For the peace which shall follow the squadron's tramp,
Where the brazen trumpets bray,
And, drunk with the fury of storm and strife,
The blood-red chargers neigh.

For the peace that shall wash out the leprous stain
Of our slavery—foul and grim—
And shall sunder the fetters which creak and clank
On the down-trodden black man's limb.

I will curse him as traitor, and false of heart,
Who would shrink from the conflict now,
And will stamp it with blistering, burning brand,
On his hideous, Cain-like brow.

Out! out of the way! with your spurious peace;
Which would make us rebellion's slaves;
We will rescue our land from the traitorous grasp
Or cover it over with graves.

Out! out of the way! with your knavish schemes,
You trembling and trading pack!
Crouch away in the dark like a sneaking hound,
That its master had beaten back.

You would barter the fruit of our fathers' blood,
And sell out the Stars and Stripes,
To purchase a place with rebellion's votes,
Or escape from rebellion's scars.

By the widow's wail, by the mother's tears,
By the orphans who cry for bread,
By our sons who fell, we will never yield,
Till rebellion's soul is dead!

Educational.

EDUCATION AND CHRISTIANITY.

But Education alone is insufficient to secure the symmetrical development of individuals, the progress and permanence of society. Turning our attention to ancient history we read of a high degree of civilization among the Egyptians Carthagemians and Romans. But historians make the important admission that they obtained much of their knowledge and philosophy and consequent refinement, by tradition from the descendants of Noah, and that Greece owed its civilization to a great extent to the settling among them of the Titans who were a religious people.

Modern efforts to civilize a savage people have proved fruitless when prominence was not given to the religion of the Bible. Schools, among the Indians tribes along our western frontier, were only rendered successful and permanent when Christianity presided over them, and the principles of divine truth were inculcated. A single instance cannot be mentioned, occurring within the memory of any of us, of a people elevated, refined, and enfranchised without the Gospel. Burmese, Hindoos, South Sea, and Sandwich Islanders owe their civilization to Education and Christianity, the patient missionary unfolding the mysteries of religion whilst he imparted a knowledge of the arts and sciences.

Religion of some kind is necessary. Education and wealth, and physical Geography the most favorable, are powerless without it. In its absence the people are Ishmalite's, every man's hand against his fellows. Accepting this truth men have ever acted upon it. No great thinker, or ambitious man who thought to erect a throne and wear a crown, ever undertook to consolidate a people, and establish them upon a national basis without religion. That Religion may be false or it may be true. It may be shifting sand or stable rock.—But whatever it be; Hierarchism, Rationalism or Christianity, it must be made the basis of the social structure. To Religion, fabulous and puerile, yet believed by the people, and binding them by its invisible ties to an unseen world, Assyrians, Greeks, Saracens and others were indebted for their national existence and greatness. The gorgeous temples on the banks of the Euphrates, the Pantheon in Rome and the Parthenon crowning the summit of the Acropilus, the proud Mosque flashing back the rays of the sun, were the great hearts of the nation, sending out the life current which vivified the masses; and by a common religion all grades and classes were constituted a harmonious people—a social unity.

Now how important that the Religion that is made the foundation of the government should be the religion of the Bible. The elevation, and refinement, and prosperity of the people will be determined by their religious faith. The one is the measure of the other. Our fathers believed this; and hence in the wilds of the New World they erected the school-house beside the sanctuary, and cemented the stones of their national temple with the influence of a pure Christianity. God grant that it may stand forever.

Without Christianity there can be no freedom. "Other and inferior gifts God may grant to nations that have utterly forgotten Him, but it would seem that the crowning gift of freedom will be granted only to one in whose heart there is the belief in a God. There are passions sleeping in the human breast that, in the open sea of life, will always awake, and overwhelm the vessel of Freedom, if they are not quelled by one Eye."

Of this truth a striking exemplification is furnished in the history of the French Revolution.—Tidings were borne across the sea of the establishment by the American Colonists of a free, Democratic Government, and at our altar "France lit the torch of wild enthusiasm." She resorted to the "tremendous tillage which began by clearing with the conflagration, and ploughing with the earthquake, and irrigating with human blood."—Assembled in convention the Revolutionists voted God out of his own universe, and substituted in His place the Goddess of Reason. They decreed that all temples and places of worship in Paris should be immediately closed. "The carved work of all religious belief and moral practice was boldly cut down" by frenzied atheists, and over the entrance to every burial-ground was placarded that lying sentence—"Death is an eternal sleep."

The Literature of France was full of blasphemies. One of her distinguished philisophical writers made the shocking affirmation, that "the highest and most perfect form of Christalization is that which is vulgarly called God." Says the infidel Buffon—"In my writings, I have always spoken of the Creator; but it is easy to efface *that* word, and substitute in its place, the powers of Nature, which consist in the two grand laws of attraction and repulsion." And those who have carefully examined the writings of Diderot, and La Place, tell us that there is in them no reference made to the God of Nature and an All Wise and Powerful Providence presiding over the destinies of the universe.

Surely, surely God will not dwell among such a people, and the blessings of freedom, shall not be given to those who reject, first and last, the principles of that Chritianity which is alone sufficient to exalt a nation. In the prevalence of the most atrocious crimes and barbarous cruelties, infidelity reaped its legitimate fruit. The historian tells us that "the kingdom appeared to be changed into one great prison; the inhabitants converted into felons, and the common doom of man committed for the violence of the sword, and the bayonet, and the stroke of the guillotine."

And let it be remembered that these scenes of crime and bloodshed occured at a time when France had attained the acme of her intellectual greatness. Voltaire, Mirabeau and Rousseau were literary giants, and with them were associated minds of the highest order. Natural and physical sciences were passing by rapid strides on toward perfection the streams of knowledge, were flowing down along the humble walks of life, and the whole people advanced to a degree of mental culture never before equaled nor since exceeded.

There is in the souls of men a quenchless yearning after liberty. It was that brought Huguenots from the sunny land of vineyards. Puritans from their sweet island home, and Waldenses from the valley overshadowed by the Alps to

A world of darkness
Beyond a world of waves.

Men would rather be freemen in the wilderness than slaves in the fairest land under the sun;—would rather die in the attempt to be free than live in chains.

Oh! give me liberty!
For were even paradise my prison,
Still I should long to leap the crystal walls.

But let the world know that the pathway of infidelity leads not to the Promised Land;—that no atheistic hand shall ever be permitted to pluck golden apples from the tree of Liberty;—that no people who reject as the vagaries of a distempered mind, the principles of Bible truth shall ever come forth into the sunlight of political and religious freedom.

SIGMA.

GEN. McCLELLAN'S CAMPAIGN.

The Man That Sees Over Other Men's Heads.

It matters nothing that this was not clear at the time. It is for this that a general is needed. This is the quality that fits a man to command, the power to see beforehand what everybody can see when the occasion is past. Of this prescience of genius, of this light that reveals in darkness the certainties of the coming time, there was never seen upon McClellan the faintest ray, the most obscure and far-flickering glimmer.

It may be said that he took a safe course. But in war perpetual caution is not safe. If he had even afforded in his campaigning any contrary examples of boldness and celerity where others advised delay, the plea might be admitted. But there are none such. This single fact will shatter all claim to put him in the highest rank of military captains. It is a common maxim that councils of war are apt to be timid. The reason is that each officer sees the difficulties that lie before him, and does not feel enough the strength of the whole army to which he belongs. Gen. Richardson, the brave man, dead at Antietam—to the heavy loss of our arms—narrates that after the battle at Palo Alto a council of war was called to determine whether to advance or not. Of the thirteen officers present only three were in favor of a forward movement. But General Taylor went on. Much like that is the story of nearly every great martial triumph. Gen. McClellan called few councils, but he was himself a personal embodiment of a council of war.

THE EVACUATION AND FIGHT AT WILLIAMSBURG.

The siege went on for nearly a month. Our batteries would have been ready to open on the 6th of May, but on the morning of the 5th the enemy's works were found to be abandoned. Pursuit was soon commenced in the direction of Richmond, and on the following day occurred the battle of Williamsburg. It was a stand made by the enemy's rear guard;—rapidly reinforced, as he found the position could be held with damage to us.—The advantage of the fight was on the whole decidedly with him. And it is now admitted on all hands that the battle was badly fought by us.—There was no order, and no mind to govern. It was not Gen. McClellan's fault for not being there. He had stayed at Rushton, 19 miles in the rear, to superintend the sending of troops up the York river towards West Point. The generals who had gone to the front did not know who was in command, and managed each one as he saw fit. Gen. Hooker fought with his accustomed bravery, and lost heavily, being unsupported for hours, until Kearney forced his way from the rear, by roads full of standing troops, to his aid. On the other side Gen. Hancock got behind the rebel line and held his ground there. The next day the enemy was gone. And our troops followed slowly after toward the Chickahominy.

GEN. M'CLELLAN NOT A GREAT SMOKER OF POWDER.

The general's absence from the field at Williamsburg, like his caution at Yorktown, would be nothing against him as a military man, if it stood alone, but he appears to have been usually, if not uniformly, at some distance from the scene of actual encounter. We are well aware that an officer in command of a great army must usually hold himself a little withdrawn from the edge of conflict in order that he may receive reports from every part, and overlook all that goes on. But this scarcely accounts for what seems to be the fact, that through all the Peninsular campaign, Gen. McClellan was never on a battlefield, in time of fighting, unless, and it is a doubtful exception, at Malvern Hill.

Gen Sumner, who saw a number of sharp brushes, testifies distinctly that Gen McClellan was never once with him in any fight. The testimony of Gen Heintzleman is substantially identical. But these were corps commanders. The general was not personally, as we conclude from all the evidence we can gather, a spectator of the fighting at Fair Oaks, or at Gaine's Mills, or any other of the "seven days" back to Malvern. We are not sure that he was ever within reach of the longest range rifle in a live rebel's hands.—With respect to Malvern he rode once down the line after the fighting had begun. But there occurs in the testimony of Gen. Sumner these two sentences in immediate contiguity: "The attack on Hooker was not then made, and there was a pause in the action. Sometime afterwards Gen McClellan came on to the field." Of course we have no thought that Gen. McClellan is not a brave man, and above the fear of personal danger. But there is shown, what the history in many places brings to light, an entire absence with him of that species of enthusiasm for battle which all the great masters of war have had, and which has not failed sometimes to carry them into the very front of the most desperate encounters. We must advise our democratic brethren also that here is a serious defect in this prospect champion for the political race soon to come off. There will be the slaying of no Tecumseh as in the days of Harrison to have even a dispute about.

A FOREIGN OPINION.

We conclude this article with an extract from the United Service Magazine, a London military and naval journal, confirming some of the opinions we have had occasion to express:—

The choice of Fortress Monroe as a secondary basis involved the necessity of leaving Washington, or the fixed basis, to be threatened, morally at last, by the enemy. The first movement, to Fortress Monroe, was the stride of a giant. The second, in the direction of Richmond, was that of a dwarf. When the army arrived in front of the lines at Yorktown, it numbered probably 100,000 men, and here there was no timid president to interfere with the command; nevertheless McClellan suffered himself to be stopped in the middle of an offensive campaign by Magruder and 12,000 men. His previous information, which was afterwards found to be incorrect, had stated this number at 20,000, and Magruder made such skillful dispositions as effectually completed the deception. But a general, who, as Napoleon used to say, "knows his trade," will seldom be deceived. Why did he not take means to ascertain the truth? Supposing, however, that his previous information had been correct, he should not have wasted his time, writing for McDowell, when every moment of it was precious. But every hour's delay after he had heard of that general's retention, created eighty chances to one against his ultimate success. The hour of his arrival in front of the lines should have been the hour of his attack upon them. Two overwhelming masses, to which life and energy had been communicated, should have been hurled on sparate points. Magruder not only defeated but destroyed! The morale of the federal army raised! The result of the campaign, although it might not have been decisive, would have been more honorable.'—*Springfield Mass. Republican.*

"Public Debt and Private Expenditure."

"A Constant Reader," in a communication, which for convenient reference we publish in an adjoining column, puts to a series of questions, based upon a recent article of ours—to answer which questions in such a way as to make this matter clear to persons who possess so little familiarity with the elements of political economy as "A Constant Reader," would require a treatise, instead of a newspaper article. But, nevertheless, we shall, as he seems greatly excited about it, do the best we can with the space at our command, and take them in their order.

1. This question is based on the most patent and notorious of all economical fallacies—that *money* is capital. It is not so. It is a medium of exchange, as counters might be, or cowries of wampum or beads are in many countries, or as greenbacks are in this. The part played by coin in commerce is much the same as that played by a good road. It enables men to exchange their commodities more readily than they would otherwise do; but exchange would not cease if it were not in existence. It would simply be more less convenient. In point of fact, in America and England very little gold is ever used. The medium of exchange is mainly checks and bills. Consequently, if I had $1,000 in money, it is simply a *sign* that I am entitled to receive on demand a certain portion of the real wealth of the nation—its food, clothing, machinery and buildings. If I draw this share or portion and consume it—eat it, or wear it, or throw it away—the country is less rich by precisely that quantity. The money that I give up on receiving it does not restore it; it merely conveys to another person the right to replace what I have consumed, by taking as much more himself from the same source. The transaction may be illustrated in this way: I am entitled to one-fourth of 1,000 bushels of corn in Chicago, and I determine that I will draw my share and use it. I go to a wine merchant in New York, and take from him as much claret as he may think the 250 bushels of corn are worth, and I give him a written order (money) for the corn. I then invite a party of friends, and we drink the wine; the merchant sends to chicago and draws the corn. How do we stand then? The merchant has the corn and I have nothing. In other words, out of the equivalent of five hundred bushels of corn, there remains simply two hundred and fifty bushels. There has been a transfer of the corn, but the wine I have consumed (destroyed) is not replaced. As a "Constant Reader" very judiciously remarks, the money that we spend may "go on for ages doing its useful work," no matter what come of the things on which we spend it; but if we kept consuming without producing as much as we consumed, or while producing less, we should, before many "ages," find ourselves with plenty of money and nothing else; or, to recur to our former illustration, with magnificent roads and nothing to transport over them.

2. "If every cent spent for articles of personal consumption is so much withdrawn from the capital of the country, and lost, how long would it take to destroy the whole capital of the country and reduce the nation to beggary?"

We answer—if production were to cease at the same time, the nation would be reduced to beggary in from one to two years; and the worst of it would be that we fear that its beggary would profit it little. All that is consumed is lost forever, but inasmuch as we go on producing every year as much at we consume, if no more, we get richer instead of poorer. If we get on without consuming anything at all, we should of course get rich still faster. If our correspondent is in business, and can avoid purchasing "groceries and clothing," and add what he would have spent on the commodities to his capital, he will readily see that his business, and consequently we hope, his profits, would increase in greatly accelerated ratio. We may say the same thing with regard to the silks and pianos. In fact, the whole advantage of machinery over manual labor lies in the fact that it consumes less while producing more than men.—It needs neither clothing, groceries or silks, and is consequently more profitable to the community as a worker than men would be. If our correspondent go into business with a capital of $10,000—say a manufacturing business—he draws his share of the real wealth of the country, in buildings, raw materials, and food and clothing for his laborers. These things are real capital, created by the *labor and abstinence* of other laborers and capitalists.—Suppose his profits are 20 per cent., or in other words, that after having supported himself and his workmen, and repaired his buildings and machinery, he has $2,000 a year surplus. This surplus consists in cloth; he exchanges it for money; the money he may either spend in silks and jewelry—that is, *consume it*; or he may add it to his capital—that is, erect more buildings, buy more raw material and employ more laborers. The result in the first case will be, that he will have destroyed it; for what is silk that is worn out, or tea or wine that is drunk, or confectionery that is eaten? The result in the other case will be, that he will every year add more cloth to the National stock besides feeding and clothing more laborers. That the money which passes through his hands keeps "circulating," is one of no sort of importance, and has no influence upon the transaction in any stage.

If every consumer limited himself to articles of indispensable necessity, the consequence would be that nothing would be produced but articles of indispensable necessity; and we should become very speedily a laborious, ignorant and degraded community. The great end of production is, first, the support of life, and then the promotion of human comfort, and enjoyment. We labor that we may consume, and we labor hard in order that we may be able to consume a great deal, and there is no better test of the prosperity of a country than the extent to which all classes consume over and above the necessaries. If a man has $1,000 a year there is no good reason for his living like a man who has only $1,00; but if he has $10,000 a year, and there is a sudden call on him for $5,000 a year, which he regularly borrows, we must admit that it is either very impudent or very dishonest, and it may be both, for him to go on consuming (spending) as much as ever. It is his duty to retrench, and it would be a very ridiculous thing of him to attempt to justify his course by announcing that he continued his old style of living in order to keep money in circulation, "and enable the grocer and merchant to carry on their business."

The nation it must never be forgotten, is a collection of individuals. The nation is now producing less than it did four years ago; half of it is ravaged by war: its ships driven off the sea; a million of its workers are idling in camp, and it has borrowed and spent $2,000,000,000. Instead, however, of living as we did four years ago, we are living far more extravagantly, or in other words consuming at a greater rate. We ought, on the contrary, consume rather less, and convert our savings into capital in order to increase production. But this does not mean that we are to stop ALL consumption or restrict ourselves to bread and water and sackcloth. When we object to a man's dressing in satin and drinking champagne three times a day, it is absurd if we wish him to live on gruel and go naked.—*N. Y. Times.*

Death of John C. Rives--His Self-Reliant Character--The Congressional Debates.

Died, at his residence, near Washington, on the 10th instant, JOHN C. RIVES, editor of the Congressional Globe, in the sixty-ninth year of his age.

Mr. Rives was a self-made man. Without the means to obtain education in schools, he became well versed in the business of the world by his aptness for observation and readiness in applying his faculties. He was skillful and successful in the various pursuits to which he devoted his laboriously useful life.

In the conduct of his affairs he was a perfect, not a professed, man of honor. He never forfeited his word, never permitted convenience to stand in the way of his duty. He has sacrificed thousands on the forced sale of means to cancel engagements for which he committed himself for others, but was never known to exact similar sacrifices from those indebted to him. He took to himself the rule, "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you," and he 'bettered the instruction."

He allowed none to be as generous to him as he would willingly be to them. He expended more in charities than any who ever lived in this city, though he earned the means by incessant, well-directed labor, beginning at first by turning the wheel that moved the Globe presses by his own strong arm, before steam was applied to them.

He made no ostentation of largeness, but his books show that in a single year he paid out $17,000 to support the wives of soldiers enlisted in the District, besides innumerable aids in smaller amounts to individuals. He was a devotee in his friendships—gratitude was a religion with him—in all the relations of social life he indulged those around him with the most affectionate kindness, overtasking no one but himself, and parting with no one worn down in the service of his establishment, but making them its pensioners when no longer suited to arduous exertion. He would not even dispose of an old horse incapatated for use, but has had as many as five at one time on his hands kept in good condition as incapables for what they had done when able. With a bosom full of tender affections, he was so averse to pretension that none but those in most intimate relations with him could see through the disguise his blunt manners and sturdy exterior put over them.

He came to Washington more than forty years since and engaged first as a clerk in some printing office, and afterwards in some of the Departments finally laying hold of the Globe, which he lifted out of embarrassment and supported ever after like an Atlas. His management was unexceptionable as a business partner. He was never a partizan, and although on great national questions agreeing in the main to Jackson's policy, he saw much merit in portions of that urged by his great antagonist, (Mr. Clay,) whose patriotism in maintaining the country's rights over the Union and its foreign relations, he always held in profound homage. His partner, a more vehement party man, was sometimes held in check by his sound and temporate judgment.

It was on Mr. Rieves's suggestion that the scheme of having all sides heard in debate by publishing impartial reports of congressional proceedings was adopted. The editor combatted such views of the opponents of the Administration in Congress as he thought assailable; but it was Mr. Rives's care to see that should not do injustice to a speaker. At first but the outlines of a discussion were given in the Globe. It was found that epitomes were unsatisfactory, and Mr. Rives, by degrees, brought the reports to the perfect state which have rendered the debates of Congress for more than a quarter of a century an authentic record.

The plan as sanctioned by Congress was designed to make a political history of the country as spoken by the nation's representatives, who, seeing the imperishable form it assumed in the official report, would each be incited to make his contribution, especially where his section or his political interests were concerned. The original plan provided that each member and each succession of members should have a copy of the official debates and proceedings to place in the country clerk's office or some public library or seminary, that it might be consulted by his constituency, and thus in effect, increase the responsibility of members while it increased the means of information among the people. This multiplication of copies enabled Mr. Rives to execute the work of reporting and printing for less than one third of the price for which similar work has ever been obtained in England or the United States. Changes have, however, been made in respect to the number of the reports disseminated, which, together with the increased price of materials and labor have, it is ascertained by the Printing Committees, made reporting a losing business for the last few years, to such an extent as to render its continuance impossible unless the original terms of the contract should be restored, or some other provision made to maintian the establishment.

It was a matter of pride as well as of patriotism which induced Mr. Rives to make a sacrifice from gear to year to keep up his system in the hope that Congress would make it permanent. He perfected all the machinery of his office, and educated a son to its management, to preserve what he had originated and so long cherished. He has fallen in his harness, and, indeed, by exposure in arising from a bed of sickness to maintain the efficiency of a work to which he willingly gave his life. It is to be hoped Congress will not allow its annals, especially in such eventful times, to perish with him.—*Washington Daily Globe.*

PUTTING A VERY NICE QUESTION.

How Different People do It.

We have heard of many cases of "popping" under very singular circumstances, the eccentric, the abrupt, the business-like, the silly, and a hundred other styles. Of the excentric, we will cite the case of a well-known merchant who one day dining at a friend's house, sat next to a lady who possessed rare charms of conversation. The merchant did not possess this faculty in a very rare degree, but he could do that which is next best, he could appreciate and appreciation which he endeavored to show by the following mode of action:

"Do you like toast, Miss B——?" "Yes," responded the lady slightly surprised at the question. "Buttered toast?" "Yes." "That is strange; so do I. Let us get married." There cannot be much doubt but that the lady was taken slightly aback; a fact that did not prevent the marriage from coming off in a month afterward, nor the accession of the lady to one of the finest establishments in the city.

As a specimen of the abrupt, we shall cite the case of a gentleman who had retired from business at the age of forty, and had him a beautiful house determined to enjoy life to the utmost. One day a friend was dining with him, and said half jokingly:—"You have everything here that heart can desire but a wife." "That's true. I must think of it," he said; and then relapsed into silence for a few minutes, at the end of which time he rose, begged to be excused for a short time, and left the room. He seized his hat and went instantly to a neighbor's, and was shown into the parlor with the information that neither the master nor mistress were at home. He told the servant that he wanted neither, and requested that the housekeeper be sent to him.

She came, and the gentleman thus addressed her:—"Sarah, I have known you for many years and have just been told that I wanted a wife.—You are the only woman I know that I should be willing to entrust my happiness with, and if you agree, we will be instantly married. What is your answer?" Sarah knew the man that addressed her, and that his offer was serious, and well weighed as though considered for a year, and she answered him in the same spirit:—"I agree." "Will you be ready in an hour?" "I will." "I shall return for you at that time."—which he did, the gentleman who had suggested the idea accompanying him to the clergyman's. Many years have passed since then, and neither party has seen any cause to regret the abrupt proposal and acceptance.

On the business style, we can cite a case related to us, which we know for a true one. A young man who had succeeded to the ill-kept and badly cultivated, though really valuable farm of a deceased uncle, saw at a glance that two things were absolutely necessary to enable him to succeed; the first being a wife to take charge of the woman's department, and the second a few thousand dollars to stock it with. He could not help thinking to himself that possibly these two great aids to his happiness and prosperity might be found together, and yet without attempting to put his matrimonial and financial ideas into practice, he allowed them to haunt him continually. With this upon his mind, our farmer started upon a horseback journey to a distant part of the country, and upon his return made an acquaintance upon the road, in the person of an old gentleman who was jogging the same way. The companions dined together at a wayside inn, and fraternized pleasantly, during which the young man opened his heart to the elder, telling him all his plans and aspirations, when the old gentleman addressed the younger:—"I rather like you, my friend, and your honest way of telling your story, and if you will come and see me, I shall be glad. I have three daughters, all as good a girls as ever lived. Now, perhaps, one may be the very one you are looking for, and if so, I will do my best toward making the balance of the matter agreeable. Ride over and see me to-morrow, take dinner, and stay in the afternoon, which will give you a fair chance to see them and judge." The young man instantly agreed to the proposal, making only one condition, that the young ladies should not be informed of the nature of his errand.

This was agreed to, and they separated. The next day, at the time appointed the youngman dismounted at the door of the house of his newmade friend, and was heartily welcomed. The hour before dinner was consumed in looking over the farm the young man in admiring its keeping, and the old one in approving of the sensible and practical remarks of the younger, when the meal was announced, and the three young ladies and their mother was announced. They were all, as the old gentleman had said, fine girls, but the younger, rosy-cheeked, blue-eyed, and laughing-faced, charmed the young farmer especially. The dinner over, they once more walked out for a chat.

"Well, how do you like my daughters? was the old gentleman's first question. "They are all nice girls, very nice," said the young man thoughtfully. "And which do you like best?" Kate, the youngest! she is charming, and if I am to be your son-in-law, give me Kate." "It will never do to take the youngest, and by all odds the prettiest," said the old gent, seriously. "I must have her or none," was the response, spoken decidedly.—"How much money did you say you wanted?"—he asked? "Five thousand dollars will put my farm in excellent order, and make it worth twenty thousand dollars to-morrow. I must have five thousand dollars." "I'll give you the sum with either of the other girls," said the old man positively; but I will give you three thousand with Kate." "Then I may as well go home. Five thousand I must have—I have set my mind upon it." "And I have just as strongly determined to do only what I have said," was the old gentleman's reply; "so I suppose the matter is at an end.—However, we will be good friends, and you must sometimes run over to see me." This ended the conference, and they parted. The young man mounted his horse, and rode down toward the road, but just as he was about opening the gate, stooping from his saddle, the laughing-face Kate sprung through the shrubbery to save him the trouble.—"Can't you accept my father's terms?" "Yes, by George, I will, if you say so," was the instantaneous response. "Then come over to-morrow morning before ten o'clock and tell him so;" and the girl vanished like a fairy among the leaves.—The young man rode slowly home, but he was on hand the next morning according to bidding, and married the fair Kate in two months after.

As a specamin of the absurd we cannot do better than cite a case that occured within our jurisdiction, in a country village of Massachusetts.—There was a certain Zacariah Peebles, a stout, industrious, sober, and bashful frame-hand, a resident of that locality. Zach. was celebrated not for what he did say, but what he did not, his silence being a matter of marvel throughout that chattering neighborhood. Zack., with all his taciturnity, was not proof against the shafts of love, and one day was smitten with the wholesome charms of the only child of Widow Brown, a bright-eyed good-looking girl, possessing the same trait of silence as Zachariah, though not in so eminent a degree. The first time Zack. showed his admira-

[*Concluded on Second Page.*]

tion for Sally was by seizing a large basket of cowfeed she was about to carry into the stables, and hurrying thither in a frightened way, much as though he was taking it from a burning house.—After that Zack, seemed to be perpetually on the watch for opportunities to save the fair sally from heavier work. These delicate attentions could not fail to attract the attention of the Widow Brown who, really respecting the young man, invited him into the house to spend the evening, and from that time Zachariah was a fixity. He would set in the chimney corner of the old-fashioned house, scarcely ever speaking, dividing his attention equally between the fire and feasting his eyes on Sally. For two years this quiet adoration went on, and the neighbors wondered why, as there was nothing to prevent it, they did not marry. It never has been known whether the idea arose out of Zach's brain, or whether it was a hint from a friend, but at last he did find courage to pop the question. It was done in this way. The time was New Year's Eve, and the fair Sally had been preparing a stout jug of mulled cider, that she might have something too cheer Zach's heart with, when he came in. Zach. came, he drank, and took his accustomed seat in the chimney corner, where he sat quietly, as usual, for a few minutes, and then, without any previous symptoms, he rose up to his full height, six feet and two inches, putting his head up the chimney, so that little of him was seen above the waist, and delivered the following oration:—"If somebody loved somebody as well as somebody loves somebody, somebody would marry somebody." Zack. remained with his head up the chimney after this speech, silent as death, for some minutes, until he came forth from his place of refuge, at the earnest solicitation of Widow Brown, with a face glowing like the setting sun. The thing was done, however, and Zach. and Sally were married in a few weeks after; and we are convinced that if either of them could be induced to talk, now, after the trial of a dozen years, they would say that they are entirely satisfied with that mode of popping the question.

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1864.

During the past week we have been absent from our post of duty. We know of nothing likely to draw us away again very soon. We hope hereafter to give greater originality, freshness and variety to the columns of THE INQUIRER. We shall endeavor to make each number an improvement upon the preceding one. We are enlarging our printing office and making other arrangements that will enable us to carry on our business with much more facility and satisfaction than could be done heretofore.

SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

A bill is before the Legislature for the repeal of the charter of the Connellsville railroad in respect to that part of it east of Connellsville. Another *bill is pending* in connection with this, (which we give to-day) for the incorporation of the "Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company" It will be noticed that the greater part of the corporators are leading citizens of Bedford, Somerset, Fulton and Franklin counties. Among them are also several of the principal officers of the Cumberland Valley railroad, and four prominent New York capitalists. The company are authorized to construct a railroad from Connellsville to the Maryland State line, and to connect the same with the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad and also "to construct a road from any point on said line to connect with any road or roads in the Susquehanna Valley or west thereof, and to make such branches as the directors may deem expedient and necessary, in the Southern tier of counties of Pennsylvania," &c.

By the rout contemplated the railroad will pass through Bedford Borough, reaching it from the west by way of Buffalo creek and the Raystown Branch. The capital stock is fixed at ten millions, divided into shares of fifty dollars each with the privilege of increasing the shares. The franchises conferred upon the Pittsburg and Connellsville railroad are transferred to the new company.—compensation to the old company being provided for. The forfeiture is based upon the non-use of the franchise by the Pittsburg and Connellsville Company;—the company under different names, having had an existence of over twenty-five years. During this time they have only constructed about fifty-seven miles of the road.

We hope the bill will pass. The long neglected interests of the region traversed by this road demands such Legislation as will tend to develop its rich coal and iron resources.

The Franklin Repository says of this project; "Of the ability and purpose of the parties desiring the act of incorporation to construct the road promptly we are fully persuaded; and a glance at the corporators named—nearly all of them living on a direct line from Chambersburg west—points conclusively to the rout the main road would be certain to take. It would doubtless make the junction with the Cumberland Valley at this point, and thus make the Pittsburg and Connelsville a direct feeder to the commerce of our own State instead of leaving the wealth of south-western Pennsylvania to Baltimore. It would at once develop the vast wealth of the southern counties immediately west of us, and give us new and vastly cheaper avenues for lumber and coal, besides enhancing the value of every acre of land in this section of the State. Now that the leading railroads of the State have evinced a determination to construct this road, the legislators from southern Pennsylvania, and all who desire to divert the vast trade of the southern route to Philadelphia, or to Baltimore over Pennsylvania improvements, should promptly give the necessary authority, and three years more will see the iron horse singing his wild song over the Alleghenies by three leading routes—all bearing their commerce to the great emporium of our State—and rearing new fields and towns as if by magic on their lines. Now is the time to secure this vital improvement for this part of the State, and we earnestly hope to record the passage of the bill before the close of the present session.

GOLD.

The United States Senate was engaged on Friday last in a warm and protracted discussion of the merits of Senator Sherman's gold bill, which prohibits speculative transactions in gold, making the participants in such transactions liable to severe punishment. During the discussion, Mr. Sherman presented the following letter on the subject from the Secretary of the treasury. In a letter to Mr. Fessenden, Chairman of the Finance Committee, under date of the Treasury Department, April 12, 1864, the Secretary of the Treasury says:

SIR: Notwithstanding the diminished amount of the United States notes in circulation, and our gradual withdrawal from use, as currency, of interest bearing United States notes made a legal tender for their place, the price of gold continues to advance. This effect can only be attributed to one of two causes and is probably due in part to each. First, the increase of the notes of local banks; and secondly, the efforts of speculators.—I have already submitted through you to the consideration of the Committee on Finance a bill intended as a remedy for the first evil. I now beg leave to submit to its consideration a bill intended as a remedy for the second. The first bill if it becomes a law will have, I doubt not, the most salutary consequences. The effects of the second will probably be more immediate, though perhaps of not such permanent importance. I ask for both a candid consideration, and if approved, the favorable action of Congress. It must not be thought, however, that I regard either or both of these measures as adequate remedies for financial disorder. Nothing short of taxation to one-half of the current expenditures to the lowest point compatible with efficiency, will insure financial success to the Government, and without military success all measures will fail.

Very respectfully yours, S. P. CHASE.

It is thought that this measure will pass the Senate and be at once urged through the House. That the proposed legislation will bring down the price of the precious commodity, is argued from the fact that the gold gamblers against whom it is aimed have had much to do with the putting it up to the present high figure. And here we could not introduce any remarks more *apropos* than the following from a New York paper of Friday. They should open the eyes of some good people who have thought the world was coming to an end just because gold has so recently been up among the eighties.

"Gold is publicly stated to have gone up yesterday to 189; but the people ought to understand very clearly that this statement is not true. The price of gold is 165, as government is selling it at that. Any quotation of gold above that point is fictitous and not in any sense real. But how does it happen that these statements of the high price of gold are made? An answer to this question shows that the newspapers must necessarily connive at the deception. They must give the operations in gold on the street, at whatever prices, though the operations are fictions. Every operation in gold in which the ostensible price is twenty four cents higher than gold can be bought for obviously has not the purchase of for its object; and such operations are of exactly the same nature as the bets made between the thimblerigger and his accomplice to inveigle the green ones who stand by. Such are the operations in which gold goes to 189—operations between gold gamblers to catch third parties; and such operations are made to any extent without a dollar changing hands or being ever ever seen by either party. All this would do comparatively small harm if it stayed in Wall street. But the news goes abroad that gold has gone up to these high figures, and the retail dealer in the necessaries of life, even if he knows such a rise to be unreal, makes it the pretext for adding five or ten per cent to the price of the articles he deals in, and thus the people are cheated. Their only remedy is to know the truth, and not be imposed upon with such a reason for a rise in prices."

In this connection we also introduce the following opinions of the Cincinnati *Gazette* on the bill of Mr. Stevens, published in our columns on Saturday. Assuming that the bill will pass, it says:

"If so, it will contract the currency within a year over $200,000,000. This would do more to break down the price of gold, and check inflation of prices than all the resolutions intended merely to bear the market, that Congress could pass in six months. The Eastern banks, and particularly those of Pennsylvania and new Jersey, have been issuing their notes at a fearful rate, and the country wherever they are permitted to circulate is fairly flooded with them. The bill referred to strikes at the root of the evil. But Congress should not stop here. There is also a necessity for a law suspending the authority of national banks to issue notes. Let the latter be enacted in connection with the measure introduced by Mr, Stevens, and the evil resulting from a superabundance of currency will disappear."

BLUE MONDAY IN WALL-STREET.—Yesterday was an awfully "blue day" in Wall-street. The liberal subscriptions for the Government Ten-forties, the heavy payments for duties at the Custom-house, the calling in of loans the rapid contraction of the volume of circulating notes by the banks, all tended to increase the stringency in the money market and the panic in stocks and merchandise. At the various sessions of the Stock Boards, as well as in the open street, stocks were thrown on the market unreservedly, and prices were depressed—lightly on Government securities, but most fearfully on nearly the whole list of "fancies." Principals were mercilessly sacrificed by their brokers, margins wiped out, contracts repudiated, abusive epithets lustily interchanged, and some lively pugilistic exercise indulged in, much to the entertainment of disinterested and patriotic spectators of "the slaughter of the innocents." At the close of the day's festivities lame ducks were a drug in the market, and the erstwhile much envied stock gamblers could find none so poor as to do them reverence. They have sowed the wind and have reaped the whirlwind.—*N. Y. Times of Tuesday.*

The State Constitutional Convention.

We publish in our advertising columns this morning the Proclamation of Governor Bradford, announcing the result of the late election in this State on the question of calling a State Constitutional Convention. The Governor states that the whole vote cast was 51, 314, of which 31,593 were for, and 19,524 against a convention. He, therefore, as required by the Act of Assembly, proclaims that the Convention authorized by the act will be convened in the city of Annapolis on Wednesday, 27th instant, when the delegates legally elected thereto will assemble and enter on the discharge of their duties.—*Baltimore American.*

THE DRAFT.—There are two conflicting statements concerning the draft published in the Eastern papers—one that it has been postponed until the first of May, and the other that it has been postponed until the first of June. We also see it stated that the deficiency of New York City and Brooklyn under all calls is not over five thousand, and that Pennsylvania is only behind in her quota under all calls some fifteen thousand. It is evident that the Government is disposed to avoid a draft if the people will only manifest a disposition to promptly fill their quotas by volunteering.

PARDONED.—Joseph Moore, convicted in Cambria county of killing Jordan Marbourg some time since, has been pardoned by the Governor. Moore, it will be recollected, was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentensed to the penitentiary for a period of six years.

Mr. STEVENS has reported from the Committee of Ways and Means to the House a bill which taxes all Bank notes issued for circulation at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and prescribes that no such notes shall, after one year from the date of the passage of this act, be issued, unless such issue should hereafter be authorized by act of Congress.

THE REBELLION.

Gen. Hinks made an expedition into Virginia, from Point Lookout, during the earlier portion of the week. He returned on Thursday with $50,000 worth worth of tobacco, taken *in transitu* from Richmond to Baltimore, and a gang of blockade runners.

A Lieutenant and fifty-two men, deserters from the rebels, arrived on Friday night at Chattanooga, reporting that Hardee's corps had been ordered away from Dalton, and a portion of it had already gone, it was believed, to Virginia.

On Friday a body of rebel cavalry made an attack on our pickets at Bristow Station, killing one man and wounding two others of the Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment. They were driven off after a few shots had been exchanged, but carried their wounded with them. Lieut.-Gen. Grant had passed the spot in the car only a few moments before the attack, and the supposition is that the rebels designed to make him prisoner.

Gen. Kilpatrick has been relieved from duty with the army of the Potomac, and ordered to report to Gen. Sherman at Memphis. He is succeeded in the command of the Third Cavalry Division by General Wilson.

The report of the affair at Fort Pillow, which seemed almost too horrible to be believed, is confirmed by official advices received at the War Department from Gen. Sherman. Three hundred black soldiers surrendered to the rebel fiends, and were butchered without mercy. Fifty-three white soldiers were killed and one hundred wounded. It is almost certain that retaliation will be resorted to.

Advices from Cairo Saturday describe Western Kentucky to be in a greatly alarmed condition, and the people everywhere preparing to defend themselves against Forrest's horde of scoundrels. The latest news from Paducah says that no fighting had yet occurred there, and the Union gunboats were vigilantly patrolling the river.

REPORTS FROM CAIRO.—Three other negroes were buried alive by the rebels at Fort Pillow, making five in all. All were wounded but one. He was forced to help dig the pits, and was then thrown in and covered up.

Gen. Chalmers said to a Federal officer on the *Platte Valley* that it was their intention "to show no mercy to home-made Yankees"—thereby meaning southerners serving in the Union army and negroes—"but that genuine Yankees would be treated as prisoners of war."

Encouraging news from Gen. Steele's army, up to April 7, is received. He had then reached a point on the Little Missouri River, about 25 miles from Camden, and expected next day to form a junction with Gen. Thoyer, who was marching from Fort Smith.—Gen. Steele had been several times attacked by Marmaduke and Shelby with cavalry and artillery, but in each case the rebels had been handsomely repulsed. There was a large force of rebels in advance, but it was not believed they would make much of a stand.

A dispatch dated Pilot Knob, April 8, from Lieut.-Col. J. N. Herder, commanding the post, states that Capt. Mills, Third Cavalry, Missouri State Militia, stationed at Farmington, Mo., had just returned from Prairie-du-Racher, Ill., where he was sent, with some members of the Captain's company, after some bandits. He reports a complete success, having had a fight with a notorious gang of robbers, killed three and wounded several—among them the notorious bushwhacker and guerrrilla chief, John Highly, who had long been the terror of this part of the State.

The Third, Seventh and Eighth Kentucky Regiments are overrunning Western Kentucky with impunity; and the inhabitants are in a constant state of suspense, not knowing at what hour they may be attacked. Everybody has slept in their clothes for the past two nights, ready to defend themselves or decamp, as circumstances might require.

The gunboats are constantly "patrolling," and taking every precaution to prevent the rebels from crossing the river here, by destroying all the skiffs and sinking all other craft that could be used for that purpose.

REPORTS FROM MEMPHIS.—There is not much said, but there is a general gritting of teeth among the Officers here when the massacre of the brave garrison at Fort Pillow is alluded to. Several officers have been heard to say that unless the Government takes retributive steps, they will consider it their duty to shoot every man of Forrests command they meet, and take no prisoners.

The soldiers threaten to shoot Forrest's men now in Irvin Prison, if they can get a chance. This is the general feeling.

General Stuart, in his report to the President on the gunboat canal between tidewater and the lakes, estimates the cost of a ship-canal around the Falls of Niagara, one hundred and five feet wide on the surface, and ninety-five feet wide on the bottom, with twelve feet depth of water, having locks two hundred and seventy-five feet long, by forty-five feet wide in the chamber, capable of passing a gunboat of one thousand two hundred and fifty tons burthen, at $5,058,947, with single locks, and $7,538,529 with double locks. This is the average cost of five lines surveyed last year; the average length of lines is eight miles and three thousand and seventy feet.—In the brief synopsis recently given of this report, the cost of this canal was erroneously printed at from $10,000,000 to $13,000,000.

SITUATION IN VIRGINIA.—The Columbus *Sun* says: "We have good reasons for believing Virginia to be the scene of the next hostile engagement of a general nature. The enemy's movements are pointing to this conclusion, and we need not be startled at any time to hear that General Lee has fallen back to the environs of the capital, and that a stupendous decoy movement is being made by the enemy on the south side of the James River, from the direction of north-eastern North Carolina. Large numbers of citizens, non-combatants, of the northern counties of Virginia are being arrested by the enemy. This has been the usual prelude to general movements, and may, in the present instance, be intended to cover designs looking to a change in the present position of Meade's (now Grant's) army."

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI MILITARY MOVEMENT.—The St. Louis *Republican*, of Thursday, thus sums up the military movements in the southwest:

There seems to have been a general concentration of troops west of the Mississippi for the campaign in Louisiana and Texas. There are now on the move General A. S. Smith's troops from Vicksburg, General Franklin's from Opelousas, General Steele's from Little Rock, and the troops composing the army of the Frontier from Fort Smith, under General Thayer. The Second and Sixth Kansas cavalry, the Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Eighteenth Iowa, and Second Kansas, A. D., received orders on the 19th to move next day, from Fort Smith. Altogether there can hardly be less than forty thousand thus put on the march against Price, Taylor & Co.

The rebels, of course, cannot bring into the field any such number as this, and must either fight at great disadvantage, surrender, or attempt to elude pursuit by rapid travelling. The latter course is probably the one that will be adopted. As the Trans-Mississippi rebels cannot join, or be joined by any troops on the eastern side of the "big drink," their line of retreat lies towards Mexico, or in the direction of the setting sun. The prospect is that the Confederate force in that quarter, if not captured, will be routed and dispersed, and the rebellion "cleaned out" pretty much in all of Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas.

Dispaches from Cairo bring us a story almost too horrible in its details for human belief, but which comes with such directness to leave no doubt of its truth. The attack on Fort Pillow by the rebels under Forrest, was followed up by frequent demands for its surrender, which were refused by Major Booth, who commanded the fort, but while these flags were being sent Forrest took occasion to make more favorable dispositions of his forces. The flags being refused, the fight was kept up until 3 P. M., when Major Booth was killed, and the rebels, in large numbers, swarmed over the intrenchments. Immediately upon the surrender ensued a scene which baffles description.—Up to that time comparatively few of our men had been killed; but, insatiate as fiends, the rebels commenced an indiscriminate butchery of the whites and blacks, including the wounded. Both white and black were bayoneted, shot or sabred; even dead bodies were horribly mutilated, and children of seven and eight years and several negro women killed in cold blood. Soldiers unable to speak from wounds were shot dead, and their bodies rolled down the banks into the river. The dead and wounded negroes were piled in heaps and burned, and several citizens who had joined our forces for protection, were killed or wounded. Out of the garrison of six hundred, only two hundred remained alive. The steamer *Platte Valley* came up at about half-past 3 o'clock, and was hailed by the rebels under a flag of truce. Men were sent ashore to bury the dead, and take aboard such of the wounded as the enemy had allowed to live. Fifty-seven were taken aboard, including seven or eight colored. Eight died on the way up to Cairo. Six guns were captured by the rebels, and carried off, including two ten-pound Parrots and two twelve-pound howitzers. A large amount of stores was destroyed or carried away. They seemed to be moving toward Memphis.

CONGRESS.

SENATE, April 14.—The bill to enable the people of Nebraska to form a Constitution and State Government was passed without amendment.—Mr. Powell renewed his amendment to the Naval Appropriation bill repealing the fishing bounties, but afterward withdrew it. The bill was then passed, the amendments agreed to in Committee of the Whole on Tuesday being retained. The bill to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the final settlement of the claims of the Hudson's Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural company, was passed. Mr. Chanler introduced a bill, in addition to the several acts in relation to commercial intercourse between the loyal and insurrectionary States, providing for the collection of abandoned property, &c. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.—Mr. Harding reported a bill granting to railroad and telegraph lines from Emporia, via Council Grove, to point on the Pacific Branch road, near Fort Riley, alternate section of land for ten sections on each side of the road; also, authorizing a change of rout, via Lawrence and Walkarusa Valley, to run from Lawrence to Emporia. The House bill fixing the date of the loss of the brig Bainbridge, and for the relief of the officers, seamen, and marines of the same, passed. The joint resolution of thanks of Admiral Porter was passed. The House bill amending the act equalizing the grade of line officers in the Navy was passed. Mr. Sherman reported a substitute for bill No. 106. It provides that it shall be unlawful to make any contracts for the purchase or sale or delivery of any gold coin or bullion, or of foreign exchange, at any time subsequent, by making of contract or for the payment of any sum, fixed or contingent, in default of the delivery of said coin, &c. It provides, also, that none but *bona-fide* owners, in actual possession, shall make a contract for the sale of gold, and forbids any banker or broker or other person to make sale of gold coin or bullion or foreign exchange, or to make contract for any such purchase or sale at other than their ordinary places of business. All contracts in violation of the act are void. The penalties for such violation are a fine of not more than $10.000 nor less than $1,000, or imprisonment for not less than three months nor more than one year, or both, at the discretion of the Court. The Senate went into executive session, and shortly afterward adjourded.

HOUSE.—Mr. Willson asked leave to offer a resolution that unless otherwise ordered, this House will each day take a recess from 4½ until 7 o'clock, for the purpose of holding night sessions for the transaction of business. Objection was made from the opposition side. The House resumed the consideration of the resolution to expel Mr. Long. Mr. Rogers opposed the resolution. Mr. Colfax rose to demand the previous question.—Mr. Pendleton said that two or three gentlemen on the opposition side desired to speak. Mr. Colfax replied that his heart was disposed to accede to the request, but public, duty demanded that he should make the motion. On Tuesday, Mr. Eldridge had raised a point of order that Mr. Broomall's substitute for Mr. Colfax's resolution, declaring Mr. Long an unworthy member of this House, was not in order. The Speaker pro tem (Mr. Rollins, N. H.) declared the substitute in order. It did not propose to censure Mr. Long for words spoken in debate, but for the publication of his speech in New-York, showing him to be in favor of the recognization of the Southern Confederacy, and aiding the traitors in arms against the Government. The Speaker pro tem. declared Mr. Broomall's substitute in order. Mr Eldridge appealed from the decision of the Chair. The question being taken, the Chair was sustained; Yeas, 75; Nays, 65. Mr. Colfax said as Mr. Broomall's proposition would accomplish a similar object, he would accept it for his own, to expel the gentleman from Ohio, as it was evident a sufficient number of votes could not be obtained for expulsion. He demanded the previous question. Mr. Cox wanted to move to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. Davis gave notice that he should revive the original resolution of expulsion The question was stated, Shall the main question be now put? Mr. Cox demanded the Yeas and Nays. Mr. Colfax remarked that if no delays were intended, he had better proceed with his remarks. Mr. Cox replied that he and his friend did not want to delay, but they thought on a question of such importance there ought to be a record of names. The main question was then ordered, Yeas, 75, Nays, 71. Mr. Colfax then supported the proposition, which he had presented in the performance of his duty. He showed that when Mr. Clay was Speaker he came down from the chair numerous times to reply to Josiah Quincy, who had expressed himself against the war of 1812. He answered various gentlemen, contending that just such speeches as that of Mr. Long incited riots in New-York and Illinois, and encouraged the enemy at Richmond and elsewhere, gladdening their hearts and strengthening their hands. The debate was continued by Mr. Long and Mr. Colfax until a late hour, when a vote was taken upon the first resolution, viz: "That the said Alexander Long be and he is hereby declared to be an unworthy member of this House." This was adopted—Yeas 80, Nay 70.—One Democrat voted 'Yea,' Mr. Bailey of Pennsylvania; nine Border-State men voted "Nay." Those absent or not voting were; Messrs. J. B. Blair, Blow, Brandagee, *Brooks*, Freeman Clark, Colfax, Henry Winter Davis, T. T. Davis, Dixon, Donnelly, *Edgerton*, Eliot, *English*, Fenton, Gerald, Hale, *C. M. Harris*, A. W. Hubbard, Hurburd, *Le Blond*, Littlejohn, *Long*, *McAllister*, *Middleton*, Moorhead, Scofield, Spaulding, *Stiles*, Tracy, WADSWORTH, Williame, *Ben. Wood*—in all 32, of whom one is Border State, 11 are Democrats, and 20 are Republican Unionists. It was moved that the other resolutions be adopted. Mr Colfax was willing to withdraw them, but Mr. Chanler of New-York objected. The resolution was finally laid on the table, 71 to 69—the Democrats voting "Nay."—The preamble was then agreed to, 78 to 63. Adjourned.

In the Senate Saturday, considerable interest was taken in the news of the massacre of troops at Fort Pillow; and, on motion of Senator HOWARD, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on the Conduct of the War to inquire into it, and whether Fort Pillow could have been reinforced or evacuated, and that said Committee be instructed to report at as early a day as possible. Earnest speeches were made by Messrs. Howard, Wilson, Johnson, Conness and Grimes, in favor of strict measures of retaliation, man for man, or two for one. The Senate then took up the bill to provide for the collection of direct taxes in the Judiciary Committee. The amendments were agreed to. The bill was laid over, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill prohibiting speculation in gold and foreign exchange, which, after discussion, was passed by a vote of 23 against 17.

In the House the consideration of the Bank bill was resumed, and, on motion of Mr. FENTON, an amendment was agreed upon, to the effect that the capital stock of the banks under the act should be liable to taxation by the States at the same rates as that imposed upon moneys in private hands, provided that no State tax should be imposed on any part of the capital stock of such association which might be invested in United States bonds deposited as security for the circulation. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The report of the Committee on Elections, declaring that Mr. B. M. KITCHEN, of West Virginia, not entitled to a seat as representative of the Seventh District, was called up and debated, resulting in a resolution declaring the gentlemen duly elected and entitled to a seat. The report of the Select Committee on Immigration was submitted by Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. It advocates the passage of a bill encouraging immigration from foreign countries to supply the demand for laborers which is made by the absence in the field of so vast a number.

In the U. S. Senate, on Monday, the Finance Committee reported the Army Appropriation bill, the total amount being $8,987,640. The Legislative Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill from the House was considered in Committee of the Whole, and several amendments, increasing pay, were adopted.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Kasson introduced a bill to extend the western boundry of Iowa to the Missouri river. A resolution to hold night session was agreed to. Resolutions declaring that in the present condition of the country and its finances it is the imperative duty of Congress to raise the taxes so as to largely increase the revenue of the government, and for this purpose a much higher rate of duties should be imposed on all luxuries imported from abroad, and on all luxuries produced in the United States, and that the issue of State banks should be taxed, were adopted. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, offered a resolution that "the present deranged condition of the public finances can only be effectually remedied by reducing the amount of paper currency" which was laid over. Mr. Stevens submitted a resolution that for sixty days after its passage all duties on imported goods, wares and merchandise, now provided by law, shall be increased by the addition of fifty per cent. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The National Bank bill was passed—yeas 78, nays 63.—The People's Pacific railroad bill was debated.—Mr. Stevens again offered his resolution to increase the present foreign duties, but a suspension of the rules for its consideration was refused. Mr. Morrill offered a somewhat similar resolution but no quorum voted and the House adjourned.

Confederate Civilization.

We have another confederate "victory" to record—another evidence of the chivalry and civilization of rebellion to chronicle. It harmonizes with the past, and is attuned to that butchery and murder which, if all else were blotted out, has made the present war eternally memorable.

The rebel General Forrest, with about six thousand men, attacked Fort Pillow, on the Mississippi river, near Memphis, on Tuesday morning, the 12th inst. The fort was held by Major Booth, of the 3d Tennessee U. S. artillery, with a garrison of six hundred men, largely composed of negro soldiers. A flag of truce preceded the attack, but was not received. A second flag was sent, and similarly refused. In despite of the rules of war the rebels employed both flags to improve their position. The fight continued until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when, the commander and his chief officers having been killed, the rebels carried the works by storm. This, though in behalf of wrong, was unfairly fair, and precedented in a few condemned instances of war. But when the last flag was denied, when the rebels had stormed the works, and with overwhelming numbers carried them, they manifested a spirit and showed a depravity which would have disgraced the court of Beelzebub. When the white officers yielded, their colored commanders attempted to escape. They left the order of battle and rushed to the rear. It was an opportunity not often enjoyed by the rebels. They improved it in a manner worthy of the censors of "Beast Butler." Their overwhelming numbers caused a surrender. So soon as the surrender was made, and war, by the laws of war, was stopped, they began a butchery which, if the received reports are correct, would have augmented the villainy of the savage assassins of Miss McCrea, and deepened the shame of Fejee Islanders. Read it, weigh it, judge it; and then, if what is now reported as veritable and authentic proves to be really such, estimate the character of slave rebellion. Few Union men have been thus far killed. Numbers did the work and won the ground.—When a similar result had been reached in the Malakoff or the Redan, the conquered heroes were as tenderly treated as though they had been women. Even Hyder Ali, when he swept the Carnatic with a besom of destruction, spared the brave and honored unfortunate heroes. Soult, receiving his foeman's sword, complimented him upon the desperation with which he had held it. Indian warfare abounds in instances where savage nobility acknowledged and paid tribute to resolution. The confederates commenced an indiscriminate slaughter of their prisoners, regardless of color, and assassinated those whom they found wounded! Dead and maimed negroes were piled together and burned in heaps! Loyal citizens, who had joined the forces of the Union for protection, were attacked and killed. Is this war or—murder? Is this civilization or barbarism? Is this chivalry or paganism? The questions can be left to the calm verdict of history and the general judgment of mankind.

But mere murder is not all. We can find an excuse for many excesses of shot blood wreaked upon opponents. The savages of southern institutions shot, sabred and bayoneted their white and black opponents indiscriminately, even after surrender. Whosoever yielded was killed, and the very bodies of the dead were torn with a jackal's ferocity. Negro women were murdered; children not eight years old were butchered; soldiers gasping in their gore were pierced with fresh wounds, and their maimed bodies thrown into the river. Two-thirds of the entire garrison was killed; and all of this was done by "our misguided southern brethren!"—by those with whom so many northerners are willing to fraternize.

A passing steamer was signalled by the rebels and fifty-seven wounded men were put on board, of whom eight died before reaching port. The attack cost us many lives, two ten-poundr Parrott-rifles and two twelve-pound howitzers. The stores were destroyed or transported, and the manly heroes of civil war waged for slavery marched away with laurels colered by the butchery of their wounded opponents, and signalized by the murder of inoffensive women and children. Their victory however, was like that won against Rome, of which the victor said, "such another conquest would be our defeat."

We allude to this as an instance and exemplification of the ferocity of that treason which grew frantic over Mumford's just execution, and the milder punishment of his abettors. It is not grateful to record such crimes against our very foes.—But if the characteristics of the war are ever to be known, and its nature to be justly appreciated, these proofs cannot be ignored. Can too much be done to prevent and to punish such excessive barbarism in behalf of such excessive wrong?—*North American.*

THE FORT PILLOW MASSACRE.

DEBATE IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Union,) offered a resolution that the Committee on the Conduct of the war inquired into the expediency of sending such of their number as they may depute to Fort Pillow, Tenn., inquire into the late massacre of Union troops, and report as possible.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Union,) thought that, unless in cases of extreme urgency, it was hardly worth while for members of Congress to make these inquirise at a distance. Their place of duty was here. We are coming to a period in the session when it was very important to have all the members present for the dispatch of business. It was the duty of the War Department to look into these matters, and it was presumed it would duly discharge that duty.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said that he had called at the War Department this morning, and the Secretary had told him he had a dispatch from Gen SHERMAN, saying that about three hundred of our soldiers had been massacred at Fort Pillow, and he intended to make immediate investigation of the matter. He had appointed officers for that purpose. Gen. SHERMAN was not on the spot, but had received his information in the way the other statement came.

Mr. HOWARD said he wished to get the original evidence of persons on the spot. It would be a disgrace to the nation not to avenge promptly this gross wrong. No matter what was the color of the soldiers, this must be done. It would be impossible to keep colored troops in the service, unless we protected them the same as white troops. It concerned the national honor to protect the men who are fighting our battles, and those who wear our uniform. If this is not done, the black troops, by reason of these threatened terror, at some critical hour in battle may lose us the day.—It has been and he supposed it would continue to be the practice of the rebels to put them to death in cold blood, or sell them into Slavery when captured, and hide it from our officers; but he was for retaliation, man for man, and, if necessary, two for one. He was for retaliation in the promptest and the severest manner.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Maryland, (Union,) agreed with the objects of the resolution, but it did not go far enough. This was not the first time a small garrison had been left to be sacrificed. It had been done at Paducah, Kentucky. Those in command in that region should know their responsibility to the Government; and should know that there is now in the rebel ranks a feeling instigated by their officers equal to that of savages. The Government must act. As the life of a solder under our flag is as dear as that of any rebel, nothing less than life is dictated by our reputation and our duty. But he wanted to know why these disasters had been brought against our flag, while we appropriated money without stint. He moved to amend the resolution by directing the Committee also to inquire whether Fort Pillow could not have been reinforced or evacuated.

Which was agreed to.

Mr. HOWARD then withdrew the clause requiring the committee to send some of their numbers to the spot, and as thus modified, the resolution was adopted.

THE MASSACRE AT FORT PILLOW.

Barbarities of the Rebels.—Soldiers Massacreed.—Negro Soldiers Buried Alive.—They work Themselves out of the Ground and are Saved.

On Tuesday morning the 12th inst. the rebel General Forrest with some six thousand men, attacked Fort Pillow. Soon after the attack, Forrest sent a flag of truce demanding the surrender of the fort and garrison, in the meanwhile disposing his force so as to gain an advantage. Major Booth, of the Thirteenth Tennessee (U. S.) Heavy Artillery, formerly the First Alabama Cavalry (colored) refused to receive a flag of truce, and fighting was resumed. Afterwards a second flag came in, which was also refused. Both flags gave the Rebels the advantage of gaining new positions.

The battle was kept up till three o'clock P. M., when Major Booth was killed and Major Bradford took command. The rebels had come in swarms over to our troops compelling them to surrender. Immediately upon the surrender the rebels commenced an indiscriminate butchery of the whites and blacks, including those of both colors who had been previously wounded. The dead and wounded negroes were piled in heaps and burned and several citizens who joined our forces for protection, were killed or wounded.

The black soldiers, becoming demoralized, rushed to the rear, their white officers having thrown down their arms. Both black and white were bayoneted, or sabred, and even dead bodies were horribly mutilated. Children of seven or eight years of age, and several negro women, were killed. Soldiers unable to speak, from their wounds, were shot dead, and their bodies rolled down the banks into the river. Out of a garrison of six hundred men, only two hundred remaining alive.

The steamer Platte Valley came up about 3½ o'clock. She was hailed by the Rebels under a flag of truce, and her men sent ashore to bury the dead and take aboard such of the wounded as the rebels had allowed to live. Fifty seven were taken aboard, including seven or eight colored men. Eight of them died on the way up. The steamer arrived here this evening, and was immediately sent to the Mound City Hospital to discharge her suffering passengers.

Six guns were captured by the Rebels, and carried off including two 10 pound Parrotts and two 12 pound howitzers. A large amount of stores were destroyed and carried away. The intention of the rebels seemed to be to evacuate the place and move on towards Memphis.

Several of the guns captured by Forrest at Fort Pillow were spiked before falling into his hands. The others were turned upon the gun-boat No. 7, which, from exhaustation, having fired some three hundred rounds, was compelled to withdraw. Although only tin-clad, she received but slight injury.

Gen. Lee arrived and assumed the command at the beginning of the battle, previous to which Chalmers directed the movements.

Forrest, with the main force, retired after the fight to Brownsville, taking with him the funds he had captured.

While the steamer Platte Valley lay under a flag of truce, taking on the wounded, the rebel officers, among them Chalmers, went aboard, and some of our officers showed them great deference, drinking with them, and showing other marks of courtesy.

ST. LOUIS, April 15.—A correspondent of the Union of this city, who was aboard the Platte Valley, at Fort Pillow, gives an even more appalling description of the fiendishness of the Rebels than our Cario despatch.

Many of our wounded, he says, were shot in the hospital, and the remainder were driven out of the buildings, which were burned.

After the battle the rebels went over the field and shot the negroes who had not died from their previous wounds.

Many of those who deserved to be treated as prisoners of war, as the rebels said, were ordered to fall into line, when they were inhumanly shot down.

Of three hundred and fifty colored troops, not more than fifty-six escaped the massacre, and not an officer that commanded them survives.

Gen. Chalmers told the correspondent of the Union that although it was against the policy of his "Government" to spare the negro soldiers and their officers, he had done all in his power to stop the carnage. At the same time he said he believed it was right.

Some further particulars of the horrible massacre at Fort Pillow have been received. The atrocities committed by the rebels are almost beyond belief. An affidavit, made at Cario by a wounded soldier, declares that the Quartermaster of the Thirteenth Tennessee Cavalry was, while living, nailed to a board by the rebels and thrown into the flames of a burning building at Fort Pillow.

Rebel Barbarities.

We have often argued that the whole tendency of the slave system was to harden and barbarize the persons coming under its influence. Thomas Jefferson, whom the "anti-abolition democrats" profess to reverence and respect, remarked this effect years ago with characteristic discernment and humanity. "The whole commerce between master and slave," he said, "is a perpetual exercise of the most boisterous passions, the most unremitting despotism on the one part and degrading submissions on the other." "The man must be a prodigy who can retain his manners and morals under such circumstances." Indeed, we might quote a dozen other passages from a dozen other authorities to show the cruel nature of slavery.

But they who have watched the course and progress of this war need the observations and opinions of no men as to the effects of slavery upon human character. They now see it with their own eyes. It is malignant, diabolical, fiendish. From the day on which it was shown, in report of the Committee on the Conduct of the War, how southern soldiers could make keepsakes of the bones of our fallen braves at Bull Run, and hawk them about among the women even, till the horrors of the Libby Prison House were revealed to us by our escaping captives, we have had reason to know the utter and brutal cruelty of those who have been trained in the school of slavery.

To these evidences the despatches of the morning add a horrible cumulation in the doings of the rebel captors of Fort Pillow, near Memphis, Tennessee. Enraged by the stubborn resistance offered to them by its heroic defenders, when they were enabled to seize it at last by overwhelming numbers, they fell upon their victims without mercy or quarter. Our brave troops, white and black, were put to death in cold blood; tender women and little children were bayonetted; neither age nor sex were a protection against the bloodthirsty fury of these savages; and out of a noble garrison of six huudred men scarcely one-third remain alive.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

BEDFORD HALL ASSOCIATION.

The Stockholders of the Bedford Hall Association, are hereby notified that the annual election for five trustees of said association

The Bedford Inquirer.

BEDFORD PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 22, 1864.

Notice.

We shall continue to furnish THE INQUIRER for $1.50, a year in advance, until the first of May next; after that time the terms will be $1.75, in advance.

This small increase is necessary to meet the large advance in the cost of printing material of every description The Inquirer is now considerably larger than it has been, and will require a good deal more work and expense to print it.

Union County Meeting.

The loyal men of Bedford county, comprising the the National Union party, who desire cordially to unite in sustaining the National and State Administrations in their patriotic efforts to suppress a sectional and unholy rebellion against the unity of the Republic, and who desire to support by every power of the Government our heroic brethren in arms who are braving disease and the perils of the field to preserve the Union of our fathers, are requested to assemble at the Court House, on Tuesday evening, the 3rd of May next, for the purpose of taking such measures to organize the party as will enable us to secure the triumph of those principles for which our countrymen are so nobly contending. Hon. Wm. H. Koontz and others will address the meeting.

By order of the County Committee.

J. R. DURBORROW, *Chairman.*

Meeting of the Union County Committee.

The Members of the Union County Committee appointed by the last regular Union County Convention, will meet at the Washington Hotel, on Saturday the 23rd of April, next at 1 o'clock, for the purpose of appointing a delegate to the State Convention which will assemble at Harrisburg on the 28th inst. A full attendance is earnestly desired.

The following persons compose the Committee:

J. R. Durborrow, *Chairman.* — John Major,
George Sigafoos, — George W. Williams,
Peter H. Shires, — Wm. A. B. Clark.
Henry P. Diehl, — Daniel Evans.
Geo. R. Barndollar.

The Disappearance of Mr. Pensyl.

During our absense last week THE INQUIRER was made to speak of the *disappearance* of Mr. Charles Pensyl as a *murder* committed upon him. About the middle of last week the excitement in regard to Mr. P. reached its height. A pair of drawers were found as already stated, and were recognized by Mrs. Pensyl as belonging to her husband. This, so far as we have heard is the only circumstance regarded by some as indicating the murder of Pensyl. We do not know that the circumstances stated in regard to the "marks of blood and the dragging of a heavy body" have any real existence, or if they have, whether they have any relation to the disappearance of the missing man. The warrants against Andrew Saupp and Warner Hoerkens have been discharged without arrest. The supposed grounds of suspicion in their case having been cleared up. No further search that we know of, has been made for Mr. P. since Tuesday a week.

The Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company.

An act has been introduced into the legislature abolishing the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railway Company, so far as their right to build a line eastwardly of Connellsville is concerned, with a view to conferring the same privileges upon another company, who will complete the road as originally designed. We have received from Mr. Householder of the Senate, a copy of "an act to incorporate the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company; which is as follows:

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, &c., That U M Beechley, Jonas Keim, W P Schell, S L Russell, John Cessna, Alex King, Job Mann, F Kimmell, Espy L Anderson, John Miller, Joseph Johnston, J Hartley, Wm S Haven, B F Jones, Wm K Nimick, Geo W Sitman, J H Sewell, Geo W Cass, J N McCullough, Daniel H Mulvaney, Thos P Knox, J S Yost, Wm McConkey, Geo Nickle, Alexander Stutzman, Geo D Wolf, Wm J Baer, A H Coffroth, S S Duffield, S D Scott, Fletcher James, Lyon J McIlvaine, J M Barndollar, O W Barnes, Benjamin Ashcom, Wm H Watson, Israel Painter, R D Barclay, Fred Watts, W M Watts Edward M Biddle, Thos A Biddle, E M Schrack, A B Longstreet, D McConkey, J Vistar, C W Ashcom, John A Lowry, Wm H Singluff, Theodore Snyder, J C Everhart, Daniel O Hitnar, A McAllister, Wm Dorris, John G Miles, G W Householder, Daniel Salons, J C Etnier, Wm McClelland, D O Gehr, T B Kennedy, Peter S Freas, James Nill, A K McClure, Thomas Chambers, John M Copper, G R Messersmith, B Y Harnsher, and Daniel Washabaugh, all of the State of Pennsylvania, and Wm B Ogden, J D F Lanier, Samuel J Tilden, and L H Meyer of the State of New York, or any five of them, be and they are hereby appointed commissioners to open books, receive subscriptions and organize a company by the name, style and title of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company with power to construct a railroad from Connellsville to the Maryland State line at such point and by such route as to the directors may seem advisable, and to connect the same with any road or roads authorized by the State of Maryland and to connect the same with the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad, or any other road at or near Connellsville now constructed or that may hereafter be constructed or to construct a road from any point on said line to connect with any road or roads in the Susquehannah valley or west thereof, and with power to make such branches as the directors may deem expedient and necessary in the southern tier of counties of Pennsylvania, with power to extend any or all of said branches to such point or points as to the said directors may seem advisable, and connect all or either of them with any road or roads now constructed or that may hereafter be constructed west of the Susquehanna river, and that the said company shall have authority to cross any railroad or railroads at grade with its main roads branches and extensions.

SEC. 2. That the capital stock of said company shall consist of ten millions of dollars, divided into shares of fifty dollars each; with the privilege of increasing the same from time to time to such amount as to the directors may seem needful.

SEC. 4. That the directors of said company, be authorized to borrow from time to time such sums of money as to them may seem necessary to provide for the construction and equipment of said railroad and branches, and to issue bonds therefor in sums of not less than one hundred dollars each at a rate of interest not to exceed seven per cent per annum, to be redeemed at such time and place as the directors may agree upon, and may secure the same by one or more mortgages from time to time upon the whole, or any part, or parts of said railroad, its branches and extensions hereby authorized, and upon all, or part of the estate real and personal, acquired or to be acquired thereto, belonging, and upon all of the corporate franchises thereof, or such part as may be mortgaged.

SEC. 4. That the corporation authorized to be created by this act shall pay to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company whatever sum may be found due to them by the appraisers appointed by the Governor of this Commonwealth, for or by reason of the expenditures made by them in or upon any line of railroad southwardly or eastwardly from Connellsville, or shall have the right to purchase from the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company all the works so constructed.

SEC. 5. That the said Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railway Company shall be in respect to the connection of its roads, branches and extensions, entitled to all the privileges conferred by and be governed by all the restrictions contained in the act, entitled "An Act regulating railroad companies" approved the nineteenth of February, one thousand eight hundred and forty-nine, and shall be entitled to all the rights conferred by all the general laws of the Commonwealth relating to railroad corporations.

THE GOLD EXCITEMENT.

A despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Telegraph of Tuesday gives the following in regard to the Gold Excitement in New York:

"Wall-street is intensely excited to-day. Crowds of stock and gold gamblers block up the pavements.

The associated Banks have resolved to release the interest-bearing legal tenders in the Clearing House, even at the sacrifice of their accrued in interest.

This has given a temporary relief, and produced a slight reaction in both gold and stocks.

The most desperate efforts are being made to bolster up "shaky" houses, but it is expected that a dozen or more will go by the board at 3 o'clock.

Two or three are already reported, but I refrain from giving names for fear of injustice.

The general public not engaged in gold and stock gambling are rejoiced at this state of affairs, and give credit to Secretary Chase or "Old Greenback," as he is styled for all of this.

It is considered equal to a great victory on the battlefield.

Brown's Bronchial Troches. "Your Troches are too well and favorably known to need commendation."
Hon. CHAS. A PHELPS, Pres. Mass. Senate.

"My communication with the world has been very much enlarged by the Lozenge which I now carry always in my pocket; that trouble in my throat (for which the Troches are a specific) having made me often a mere whisper." N. P. WILLIS.

MARRIED.

In Friends Cove, on Thursday, April 7th, 1864, by the Rev. Wm. M. Deatrick, Mr. DAVID F. KOONS, and Miss SOPHIA, eldest daughter of Mr. Emanuel J. Diehl, all of Friends Cove, this county.

On the 17th inst. by the Rev. J. Zimmerman, Mr. AARON PRESSEL to Miss ELEN JANE DONLEY, both of Union township, Bedford county.

At the German Reformed Parsonage, in St, Clairsville, April 12th, by the Rev. N. E. Gilds, Mr. ROBERT W. ALLISON, to Miss MARY ANN ALLEN, both of St. Clair township.

DIED.

In Ground Hog Valley, on Sunday, April 3rd, 1864, Mr. DAVID FORD, aged 68 years.

The deceased was a worthy member of the church, a fond parent, a kind friend, and an obliging neighbor, and a good citizen.

There is a very remarkable co-incidence connected with the death of Mr. Ford and that of his wife, who departed this life on the 29th of January last. Husband and wife each died upon their respective birth days; the former aged 68 years, and the latter 58 years.

March 14th, JOHN MOCK, aged 79 years, 5 months and 19 days.

March 24th, SOLOMON WOLFF, aged 68 years, 5 months and 14 days.

April 9th, BALZER SWARTZ, aged about 78 years.

April 10th, PERMELIA LEWIS, aged 40 years and 7 months.

At the Regimental hospital, at Beaufort, S. C., of measles, on the 30th ult., NATHANIEL HOOVER, son of Henry and Margaret Hoover, of St. Clair township, in this county. The deceased was a member of Company H, 55th Regiment, P. V.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS is one of the greatest strengthening preparations exant. It is especially adapted to those who are afflicted with the Fever and Ague, or any other disease arising from a disordered condition of the digestive organs. For the Fever and Ague there is perhaps no medicine in the world equal to it, as it enters, purifies and replenishes, the blood, which is so important to bring about a healthy action in diseases of this nature. The Bitters are now among the most popular, and at the same time, valuable specifics in the medical world. In recommending it to the public, we are fully conscious of doing them a great service, knowing as we do, their many excellent qualities, and speedy action in all cases where the disease is caused by irregularity of the digestive organs. A trial will suffice for the most skeptical. *See Advertisement.*
For sale by Druggists and dealers generally, everywhere

MILINERY GOODS!

MRS. S. D. GIBSON has just returned from Philadelphia with a new stock of
SPRING AND SUMER MILINERY GOODS,
BONNETS, HATS, TRIMMINGS, &c., of the latest styles, cheap for cash.
All business in her line will be promptly attended to.
apr. 22, 1864—tf.

RECRUITS WANTED

FOR the 138th Regiment Penn'a. Volunteers. Government bounty $100; local bounties from $275 to $300 can be procured for all men now enlisting.
Recruits will be taken for any Pa. Regiment.
For Further information apply to Lt. G. W. WILSON, or Sergt. WM. FOSTER, Washington Hotel, Bedford Pa.
apr. 22, 1864.

NOTICE.

The undersigned acknowledge that they did Jonathan Reighard wrong in giving credence to the report of his having taken corn from George Dibert, and disavow any intention of charging him with stealing.
J. W. LINGENFELTER, FREDERICK KOONTZ,
Witness. JACOB FETTER.
April 22, 1864—c.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of David Ford, Sr. of Broad Top township, having been granted to the subscriber living in said township, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL W. FORD,
Executor.
April 22, 1864—c.

NEW FIRM!
The Rebellion Played Out!
PEACE ABOUT TO BE DECLARED!

B. M. FISHER, LITTLE JOHN C. AND WILLIAM F.

HAVE removed their new FANCY AND DRY GOOD STORE, to two doors south of the Post Office, into the room formerly occupied by Wm. Shafer, Esq., where they keep constantly on hand a very large assortment of
MUSLINS, CALICOES, GINGHAMS, &C.,
and par especial attention to the sale of Needlework, Ladies' Collars, Cuffs, and Undersleeves, Linen and Silk Pocket-handker-chiefs, Ladies' Hose, Mitts and Gloves, Gentlemen's Hose, White Goods. Spool Thread, Ladies' Head Dresses, and Veils, Fancy Soaps, Hoop Skirts,
JEWELRY, SHIRT FRONTS, &C.
all of which will be sold very low for cash.
The public are respectfully invited to call and see our stock before buying e ewhere.
Bedford, apr. 15, 1864—tf.

BRYANT STRATTON & CO'S
CHAIN OF INTERNATIONAL
COMMERCIAL COLLEGES.
Established in the following cities:
PHILADELPHIA.
S. E. Corner of Seventh and Chesnut Streets. New York, Brooklin, Albany, Troy, Providence, Portland, Hartford, Burlington, Newark, Rochester, Buffalo, Toronto, Cleavland, Detroit, Chicago, Milwukee and St. Louis.
Thorough theoretical and practical instruction in all branches pertaining to a finished Business Education.
The Philadelphia College stands first in the State, both in point of reputation and local advantages. The point aimed at is: to place Commercial Education where it belongs—in the front rank of useful instruction. To this end a most thorough course of busines training is adopted and carefully enforced, under the personal supervision of competent Professors in the various departments. The most perfect system of practical training ever devised has been put in operation, and is successfully carried out, affording to students advantages such as have hitherto been considered possible only in connection with the counting house. After becoming proficient in the science of Accounts, Penmanship, Commercial Calculations and Commercial Law, the student is advanced to the Practical Department, where he becomes an actual Book-keeper and Merchant; passes through the different Houses; acts in turn as Teller, Cashier, &c.; learns the duties and responsibilities of each office, and becomes thoroughly informed not only in the forms which are in universal use, but in managing the affairs of business with system and dispatch.
Scholarships issued at one point, are good for an unlimited period in the eighteen Colleges comprising the "chain."
Diplomas are awarded to those who fulfill the prescribed course of study, and pass the requisite examination.
For further information send for a circular.
Address. BRYANT, STRATTON & CO.,
Philadelphia.
Jan. 29, 1864—3 mo.

Gruggenheim's Ground Rio Coffee.

A FRESH invoice of this excellent coffee just received and for sale at the New Bargain Store of
G. R. & W. OSTER.
march 18, 1864—tf

Osborn's Prepared Java Coffee.

MAKES the most delicious and economical beverage in use. Nervous persons and dyspeptics can use this excellent coffee without the injurious effects experienced by using other coffee. In store and for sale by
G. R. & W. OSTER.
March 18, 1864—tf.

UNION HOTEL.
VALENTINE STECKMAN, PROPRIETOR.
West Pitt Street, formerly known as the Globe Hotel.—The public are assured that he has made ample arrangements to accommodate all that may favor him with their patronage. A supplied Livery Stable attached.

List of Retailers.

A List of Venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandise in the county of Bedford, for the year 1863, as appraised and classified by the Appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.

			Class.	$
BEDFORD BOROUGH.				
Mrs. V. B. Tate	Store			7
M. & G. Reimand	"		14	7
G. & W. Oster	"		14	7
A. B. Cramer	"		14	10
N. Lyons & Sons	"		14	7
Peter A. Reed	"		14	7
Miss. M. Fetterly	"		14	7
S. & W. Shuck	"		14	7
" "	Fancy Store		14	7
Robert Fyan	Store		14	7
J. M. Shoemaker	"		14	7
Mrs. Stewart	"		14	7
Isaac Leppel	"		14	7
Wm. Hartley	Hardware		14	7
Geo. Blymyer & Son	"		14	7
Dr. B. F. Harry	Drugs		14	7
H. C. Reamer	"		14	7
A. L. Defibaugh	Confection and grocery		14	7
James B. Faquhar	Store		14	7
John Alsip & Son	"		14	7
E. M. Fisher	"		14	7
John G. Minnich	Eating House			7
Jacob Bollinger	Confection			7
Reed & Schell	Bankers			7
Mrs. E. V. Mowry	Store		14	7
David Brode	Eating House			7
Joshua Shoemaker	Ten pins			7
Wm. McMullin & Co	Store		14	7
Miss. Urilla Smith	"			7
Rapp Shannon & Co	Bankers			7
Bedford Township.				
Josiah Ritchey	Distillery			7
Bedford M Springs	Ten Pins			7
" "	Billiards			7
William Wolf	Confection			7
Broadtop Township.				
Eichelbeiger & Co	Store		14	7
John Foster	Eating House			7
" "	Ten Pin alley			7
Given & Maguire	Store		14	7
Johns & Co				7
D. Dunn & Lawrence	Store		14	7
Vandevander & Baker	"		14	7
Richard Landydon	"		14	7
Alfred Evans	Confectionary			7
R. N. Higdon				7
John Dell	Liquors			7
	Hopewell.			
Jacob Steel	Store		14	7
	Cumberland Valley			
Daniel Anderson	Store		14	7
Henry Miller	Distillery			7
	Colerain.			
A. C. James	Store		14	7
Jacob Reed & Co.	"		14	7
	Harrison Township.			
Valentine B. Wertz	Store		14	7
Geo. R. Bailey	"		14	7
	Juniata Township.			
George Gardill	Store		14	7
Lewis N. Fyan	"		14	7
William Kyser	"		14	7
Hillegas & Co	"		14	7
Joseph Holler	"		14	7
	Napier.			
G. W. Blackburn,	Store			7
Samuel Heffner	"			7
	Middle Woodberry.			
Daniel Stover	Store			7
D. F Beegle	"			7
Andrew Baker	Store			7
Geo. R. Barndollar	"			7
A. L. Bechhoefer	"			7
J. W. Ricketson	"			7
	South Woodberry.			
D. F. Buck	Store			7
D. M. Bare	"			7
Samuel Oster	"			7
George Kauffman	"			7
Robert Ralston	"			7
	East Providence.			
Jacob Felton	Store			7
D. A. T. Black	Store			7
John Nycum & Sons	"			7
John Lauderbaugh	"			7
	Bloody Run Borough.			
J. M. Barndollar & Son	Store			7
J. B. Williams	"			7
Wm. States & Co.	"			7
Thomas Ritchey	"			7
Baughman & Co.	"			7
Eli Ramsey	Drugs			7
Mrs. Phebe Akers				7
Charles Blake	Eating House			10
Abraham Sparks	"	"		10
Mrs. J. A. Mann	Store			7
	West Providence.			
Joseph Stoner	Ten Pins			7
John Gilbreath	Store			7
	Southampton.			
Hugh Wilson,	Store			7
George Himes	"			7
	Snake Spring.			
William Lysinger	Confection			7
	Liberty Township.			
David Cypher	Store			7
Catharine Hockler & Son	Store			7
Lewis Putt	"			7
Fluck & Wharton	"			7
B. Elliott				7
	Londonderry.			
Jacob Evans	Store		4	7
David Evans	"		4	7
Cairus M. Devore	"		4	7
	Monroe.			
James R. O'Neil	Store		4	7
Daniel Fletcher	"		4	7
Asa M. Williams	"		4	7
	Schellsburg Borough.			
John Smith	Hardware		4	7
John S. Schell	Store		4	7
Black & Border	"		4	7
Jac. W. Miller & Robison	Store		14	7
Duncan McVicker	"		14	7
John E. Colvin	"		14	7
E. Berkstresser & Son	"		14	7
	St. Clair Township.			
Mrs. Charlotte Sleek	Eating House			10
Mrs. Rachel Naugle	"	"		10
John Hughes	Distillery			15
G. D. Trout	Store		14	7
Simon Hershman	"		14	7
F. D. Beegle	"		14	7
Miss A. C. Smith	"		14	7
Nathan Wright	"		14	7
G. B. Amick	"		14	7
Josiah Blackburn	"		14	7
Horn & Brother	"		14	7
Enos Coyle	Distillery			15

Notice is hereby given, that an appeal will be held at the Court House, on the 7th day of [illegible], 1864.
A. J. SSOM.
Mercantile praiser.
apr. 1, 1864—f.

THE LOST FOUND.
EVERY THING IS NOW LOSN
HIGH PRICES.
But if you wish to find them again, at old ces, call at
Mrs E. V. Mowr's,
who has just returned from Philadelphia, h the
LARGEST AND BEST SELECON OF
MILLINERY GODS
ever brought to Bedford, which she will at old prices or cheaper.
HER STOCK CONSISTS OF A GERAL ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE AK, STRAW CACTUS, LEGHORN, AND CRAP BONNETS, INFANT CAPS, AND HOODS, SHAWLS, AND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LADIESISSES AND CHILDRENS HATS OF THE RY BEST STYLES OF ALL COLORS.
A Beautiful assortment of Plaids, Ribns, the latest styles Flounces, Ruches, Ladies dresscaps, Corsets, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Head Ne Dress Trimmings, Zephyrs Shetland Wool, &c.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RENADINE VEILS OF ALL COLORS; ALSO LIES, LINEN COLLARS AND POCKET-HANDKCHIEFS, &C &C.
Do not purchase elsewhere until you l and examine the above stock of goods, as you will ceinly find it to. your own interest.
apr. [illegible] 1864—d.

WANTED
Several thousand feet of dry 4x4 Cher; also 4 inch Cherry Plank. Also old copper and br.
Address EAGE WORLD,
[illegible]arrisburg, Pa.
march 25, 1854—d.

Prospectus for 1864.

THE WORLD:
An Independent Democratic Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Newspaper.

UNION OF THE WORLD AND ARGUS.

THE WORLD, to which the New York *Weekly Argus* has been united, has to-day five times the aggregate circulation of any Democratic or conservative newspaper.—It addresses weekly alone more than 100,000 subscribers and constant purchasers, and reaches at least *half a million* readers. With the steady increase in circulation which it now enjoys, these numbers will soon be doubled. Nothing less than this should satisfy those who believe that the only hope of restoring the Union and the authority of the Constitution over a now distracted and divided country, lies in wresting power from the hands of those whose fanaticism has helped to provoke, invite, and prolong the war; and that to accomplish this end, no means is so effective as the diffusion, through able and enterprising newspapers, of sound political knowledge among the working men, the thinking men, and the voting men of the North.

Enterprise, industry, and money will be liberally expended to make THE WORLD the BEST NEWSPAPER IN AMERICA. Its news from every part of the world will be early and authentic. Wherever the telegraph extends, or railroads run, or steamboats ply, it will gather the latest intelligence. It has a large staff of accomplished correspondents with all the federal armies, who will telegraph and write to us the latest news from the various seats of war. It has correspondents and reporters in every political and commercial centre in America and Europe, whose letters and dispatches will leave nothing worthy of note unknown to its readers.

The market reports of the WORLD are more complete than those of any other newspaper. The Editors invite comparison in this respect and point to the reports of the Cattle Markets, the general and country produce markets, and the money market in its columns, as proof of its excellence in this respect. The WORLD has also a special department devoted to Agriculture, filled with editorial articles, communications from practical farmers, and selected matter, making a valuable and useful paper, for the Farmers and Mechanics of the country.

The war in which the nation is engaged against armed and infatuated Rebels, and the radical policy of the administration which prolongs it, have conspired to bring together upon one platform all conservative, Union-loving, and Constitution-loving men, of whatever former name and creed. Many of those who, within the limits of the Constitution, fought the battles of the ballot box under the leadership of those patriotic statesmen of other and better days, Henry Clay and Daniel Webster, together with the masses whose principles were those of such patriots as Andrew Jackson and William L. Marcy, Silas Wright and Stephen A. Douglas, now stand shoulder to shoulder upon the same platform and under the same banner. The platform is a plain one. It is to *restore the Union, maintain the Constitution, and enforce the Laws.* Whatever makes for this end, the exercise of force or the policy of conciliation. THE WORLD will advocate; whatever makes against it, THE WORLD will oppose.

It will oppose every enemy to the Union, whether armed in rebellion at the South or insidiously planting the seeds of disunion and essential disloyalty at the North.

It will oppose every violation of the Constitution, which is the only hope and bond of Union, and our only authority for exhorting or compelling the allegiance of the South.

It will oppose every infraction of the Law, in high places or in low, by reckless and misguided partisans, or by the administration which has been their example.

It will fearlessly exercise the *Freedom of the Press*; it will constantly uphold defend *Freedom of Speech, and the Freedom of the ballot.*

To the lawful acts of the Administration, its arbitrary and unjust arrests and expatriations, its denial of the right to the writ of *habeas corpus*, its illegal proclamations, its abrogation of State and federal laws, its despotic accumulations of ungranted power, and its subversions of the safeguards of *civil and personal liberty*, it will constantly oppose the letter and the spirit of our supreme law, and the advocacy of sound doctrine, until American freemen shall be roused to the recovery of their rights, their liberties, their laws, and their limited and well-balanced government, by the resistless decision of the ballot.

Profoundly impressed with the desire to contribute all that it may to the great work of this generation—namely, to restore our national unity, and to place the United States again foremost among the nations of the earth, and first in the peace, prosperity, and happiness of its people.—THE WORLD seeks from those who desire such things their sympathy and support, and above all, the favor of Him who crowns every good work.

TERMS:

DAILY WORLD.

Yearly subscribers by mail.....$8 00

SEMI-WEEKLY WORLD.

Single subscribers, per annum.....$3 00
Two copies to one address.....5 00
Three.....7 50
Five.....12 00
Ten.....22 50

WEEKLY WORLD.

Single subscribers, per annum.....$2 00
Three copies (address on each paper).....5 00
Five.....8 00
Ten.....15 00
Twenty copies (all to one address).....25 00

Clubs of twenty or over can have address put on each paper for an additional charge of ten cents each.

For every club of twenty an extra copy will be added for the getter up of the club. For every club of fifty, the Semi-Weekly, and for every club of one hundred, the Daily will be sent, *when requested, in lieu of the extra copies of Weekly.* Additions to Clubs may be made at any time at same rates. Papers cannot be changed from one Club to another, but on request of the person ordering the Club, and on receipt of fifty cents extra, single papers will be taken from the Club and sent to a separate address.

All orders must be accompanied by the cash.

Address THE WORLD,
apr. 15, 1864—c. 35 *Park Row, New York.*

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
BEDFORD, PA.
S. S. DIEHL, & WILLIAM DIBERT

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends in Bedford county, and to the public generally, that they have leased for a term of years, the large and convenient brick Hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. S. Filler.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charges will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attached to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.

Coaches leave this House daily (Sunday excepted) at 6½ o'clock A. M. and 2 oclock. P. M. to connect with the trains going East from Mount Dallas and Bloody Run.—A coach will also leave tri-weekly. (Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays) for Somerset. The travelling public will find it decidedly to their advantage to stop with them.
Bedford, jan. 22, 1864—tf.

Tavern Licenses.

The following persons have taken out petitions for the purpose of Presenting them to the Curt at May Session 1864 for license to keep Tavern.

David Stuckey,	Rainsburg.	Colerain township.
Catharine Eichelberger	Hopewell	Broad Top tp.
Deihl & Dibert	Bedford Borough.	
Joseph Mortimore	Snake spring township.	
John Drhew	Broad Top township.	
Henry Fluke,	Woodbury.	
William Pearson,	" "	
Thomas C. Reighart,	Union township.	
Harry Dullinger,	Hopewell.	
Christian Eversole,	St Clairsville,	St Clair tow'p.
Bernard O'Neal,	Cheneysville,	Southampton tp.
Joseph Foller,	Buena Vista,	Juniata township.
Saml., M. Sleek,	Pleasantville,	St Clair township.
Val., Steckman,	Bedford Bor.,	
Thomas M'Cauliff,	Buena Vista,	Juniata township.
John C. Black,	Bloody Run,	West Providence tp.
Danl., F. Stone,	Rainsburg,	Colerain township.
Jacob Raum,	Saxton,	Liberty township.
Geo. W. Figard,	Fairplay,	Broad Top township.
Aaron W. Reed,		South Woodberry tp.
A. J. Pennell,	Rainsburg,	Colernin township.
A. J. Snively,		Schellsburg Bor.
George M. Colvin,		Schellsburg Bor.
C. A. McKillipy,	North Point,	Broadtop township.
Joseph B. Stoner,	Bloody Run,	West Providence tp.
J. Val., Besserer,	Stonerstown,	Liberty township.
Peter Amick,	St Clairsville,	St Clair township.
J. Feightner,	Palo Alto,	Londonderry, tp.
D. A. T. Black,	Ray's Hill,	East Providence tp.
Jas. A. Haney,	Centerville,	Cumberland Valley tp.
Benjamin Elliott,	Stonerstown,	Liberty township.
Isaac Mengel,	Bedford Bor.,	

O. E. SHANNON, *Clerk.*

LOCUST PINS, LOCUST PINS, STAVES, &c.
WANTED.
Large quantities, all lengths, of LOCUST PINS for Cash. Also, Staves; Hoop-Poles; Oak, Ash, Hickory, Poplar, Walnut, and Cherry lumber &c.
Address W. A. LEVERING,
Callowhill St. Warf, Phila.
apr. 22.—d.

White & Moor's Malt Coffee.

CONTAINING a portion of the best Java Coffee. The healthiest and cheapest substitute for coffee in the world. Price 20 cents per pound. For sale at the bargain store of
G. R. & W. OSTER.
March 18, 1864—tf.

Court Proclamation.

TO THE CORONER, THE JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, AND CONSTABLES IN THE DIFFERENT TOWNSHIPS IN THE COUNTY OF BEDFORD, GREETING.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. JAMES NILL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quraters Sessions of the Peace; and SAMUEL DAVIS and JAMES BURNS, Jr. Esqs.; Judges of the same Court in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your records, Recognoisances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid on the first Monday of May, (being the 2d day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 8th of April, in the year of our Lord, 1864. JOHN ALDSTDAT,
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, } *Sheriff.*
apr. 8, 1863. }

SHERIFF'S SALES.

By virtue of sundry writs of *cond. Exponas* and *Lavari Facias* to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 30th day of March, A. D. 1864, the following Real Estate, viz:

One tract of land situate in East Providence township, Bedford county, Pa., containing one hundred and forty acres, about 80 acres cleared and under fence, with a one and a half story Log House and Double Log Barn, and other out buildings thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of Daniel Davis, John Swartz, Leonard Gilin, and others, and taken in execution as the property of John Sleighter.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in Juniata township, Bedford county, containing 15 acres more or less, about 7 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half Log House and Small Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brinkey, John A. Imgrund, and others, and taken in execution as the property of J. M. Lebman.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, containing 147 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half Log House and Small Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Alexander Lee, Isaac Hunter, Abraham Kern's heirs, and others, and taken in execution as the property of David Smith.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in Southampton township, Bedford county, containing 87 acres, adjoining lands of G. H. Spang, O. E. Shannon, William Bams, Artemus Bennet and William Lashley, being part of a tract of land bought by William Oss, from Abraham Kern's Executor's, by deed dated 16th of December, 1861. Recorded in Book A. C. Page 38, and taken in execution as the property of George Iiams.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in Liberty township, Bedford county, containing 142 acres, adjoining lands of O. E. Shannon, Esq., James Clark, Levi Abbott, and others, with a new Frame House and Frame Barn thereon erected, about 100 acres cleared and under fence, also an apple orchard thereon, also one other tract of land adjoining the above, containing 50 acres more or less, 10 acres cleared and under fence, and taken in execution as the property of John Ling.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in Hopewell township, Bedford county, all the defendants right, title, and interest in and to a tract of land containing 53 acres and about 45 acres cleared and under fence, with a House and Barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Savage and the Raystown Branch of the Juniata River, and others, being the same tract of land which was patented to Philamon Dickerson, in 1782, by sundry assurances in law, duly became vested in John A. Osborn, the defendant, with the right and appurtenances thereunto, and taken in execution as the property of John A. Osborn.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in Londonderry township, Bedford county, containing 180 acres more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story Log Dwelling House, and Log Stable thereon erected, also an Apple Orchard thereon, adjoining lands of David Moser, Frederick Smith, George Wolford and others, and taken in execution as the property of Solomon Smith.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in South Woodberry township, Bedford county, containing 70 acres more of less, adjoining lands of Miller's heirs, Benjamin Yoder, and others, and taken in execution as the propertyof N P. Reed.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in Southampton Township, Bedford county, containing 16 acres more or less, all cleared and under fence, with a two story Log Dwelling House, with kitchen attached, a Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of John H. Smith, Ti ghman Northcraft, and others, and taken in execution as the property of John Cavender.

ALSO, One tract of land situate in Harrison township, Bedford county, containing 100 acres more or less, about 35 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story Log House, and Log Stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Samuel Miller, Leonard May, and George Troutman, and taken in execution as the property of Frederick Stube.

ALSO, One tract of unimproved land, situate in Beans Cove, Southampton township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Johnston Ouben, John Gordon, Samuel H. Tate's heirs, John Cessna and others, containing 400 acres more or less, and taken in execution as the property of Joseph Leasure.

ALSO, A lot of ground situate in the town of Woodberry, Middle Woodberry township, Bedford county, fronting on Main Street, about 60 feet, extending back about 198 feet to an alley, adjoining lots on the north by the heirs of George Harker, dec'd, on the south by a lot of ground belonging to the Methodist Church, with a two story Log Frame House and porch, and other outbuildings thereon erected, and taken in execution as the property of Daniel B. Bulger.

Sheriff's Office, } JOHN ALDSTADT,
apr. 8, 1864—d. } Sheriff.

List of Causes

PUT DOWN FOR TRIAL AT MAY TERM, 1864, (1ST MONDAY 2ND DAY.)

Hetty Miller,

NEWS AND OTHER ITEMS.

The Washington correspondent of the Norristown *Free Press* states that the full length portrait of ex-President Franklin Pierce has been removed from the rotunda of the Capitol, and cast among the rubbish.

In the town of Marcy, Oneida county, N. Y. on Saturday evening last, a lady named Hutchinson, and her daughter, were so badly burned by the explosion of a kerosene lamp that they died in a few hours.

Lately a man presented himself at the White House evaded the vigilance of the doorkeeper, and marched into the presence of the President, when he began making a speech, asserting that he (the intruder) was "elected President in 1856." He was captured by one of the guards and sent to the provost-marshal's office, where he gave his name as Francis Xavier.

LAZY BOYS.—A lazy boy makes a lazy man, just as sure as a crooked sapling makes a crooked tree.—Who ever yet saw a boy grow up in idleness, that did not make a shiftless vagabond when he became a man, unless he had a fortune left to keep up appearances? The great mass of thieves, paupers, and criminals have come to what they are by being brought up in idleness. Those who constitute the business part of the community—those who make our great and useful men—were taught to be industrious.

A Paris letter in the *Independence* of Brussels, says that M M. de Rothschild & Co., have arranged with the Italian Government for the purchase of its railways. The contract of sale has been signed by M. Minghetti on the one hand, and by MM. de Rothschild and Talabet on the other. The purchasers will take possession of the whole network of the Italian railways with the fixed and rolling plant on the 1st of October next. They also engage to make a considerable advance of funds to the Government immediately, and have further promised to respect the rights of the railway officials to a certain extent.

THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—On Wednesday afternoon last, the wife of a man named Seer, who lives at Walnut Creek, a mile or two south of Erie, Penna., left her three children at home alone, and locked up the house to visit a neighbor. During her absence the house took fire in some way, and burned down. The children perished in the flames. The oldest was four years of age. We cannot conceive of anything more horrible than an occurrence of this kind. It shows how careful mothers should be in leaving their little ones alone with fire near them.

Some ten years ago one Charles Lawrence, at that time a resident of Lancaster, Mass., suddenly disappeared, and all traces of him were lost. A few days ago, however, a man chopping in the woods near Lancaster discovered a human skeleton with such evidences as to completely identify it with that of the missing man. Lawrence had six toes on one of his feet; and the same peculiarity was observed in the skeleton. A wallet also contained proof which leaves no doubt that the remains found were those of Lawrence.

The Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, in a speech at Danville Kentucky, having asserted that Governor Bramlette had prepared a proclamation (which he afterward withdrew) calling on the people forcibly to resist the execution of the negro enrollment law, the Louisville *Journal*, says :—"We state with the utmost positiveness, as we are justified in stating, that Governor Bramlette had prepared no proclamation other than the one he issued before he saw Dr. Breckinridge, and that he called the Doctor to Frankfort, not to learn from him what to do, but to endeavor to engage him in carrying out what was already determined. We make this statement in perfect candor, on personal knowledge."

The metropolitan sanitary fair is a big thing, and a great many people see it. All New York is excited over it, and all the hotels are full of people from the country who have come to see the great sight.—The rush of people was so great on the one day that tickets were placed at 50 cents that the committee put the price up again to $1, but the crowd continues to be just about as large, and the daily receipts are of course a good deal larger. All of the exhibition is interesting, but the gallery of fine arts is especially attractive, for their was probably not so fine collection of paintings ever got together in this country before. The richest private galleries in New York, and other cities have been emptied to add to the glories of this exhibition, and the lovers of the fine arts are in ecstacies over it. Of course the true test of the success of the fair is the amount of the proceeds, which already exceeds half a million dollars. Pretty well for the first five days; but there is a good deal more coming yet.

A New York correspondent of the Springfield *Union* relates the following:

"The following story I have directly from a gentleman to whom Commodore Vanderbilt himself, last night, told it. The finance committee of the fair called upon the Commodore, and solicited at his hands a donation. He answered that he would give to the fair as much as any other man in New York.—Thereupon, the committee visited Mr. A. T. Stewart, and reported to him the offer of the Commodore.—Stewart at once drew his check for $100,000, and handed it to the committee, and they, armed with the check, again waited upon the Commodore, and showed him the contribution of Stewart. Vanderbilt had been cornering other people for quite a while in Harlem stock, but this time he found himself cornered. However, he was as good as his word He covered Stewart's check with a check of his own for a like amount."

A FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR REWARD.—In 1858, a gentleman, walking on the outer end of Meigg's wharf, had his hat blown off his head by a summer afternoon gust of wind, and, in trying to catch it before it went over board, he tripped on the planking and tumbled head foremost into the waters of the bay. The tide was running a strong flood at the time, and, as he came up to the surface, Special Officer Van Ness, who happened to be on the dock at the time, and seeing the man was in danger of drowning—not being a swimmer—plunged in after him and rescued him from death. This was not accomplished without great danger to the officer, but both men succeeded in being landed on the dock. The rescued man gave his name as Charles Bernard Egerson, and offered to handsomely reward him, but Mr. Van Ness refused to accept anything for his humane act. A short time since Mr. Egerson died in Liverpool, and left Officer Vann Ness a legacy of $50,000.—*Alta Californian.*

CATHOLIC OPINION OF A COPPERHEAD LIE.—We alluded some weeks ago to a hand bill sent to us from Ireland, in which a person using the signature of "Sacredos" took occasion to drag the name of the Holy Father before the public in the advocacy of rebellion and disloyalty. The scandalous and abusive hand bill has been circulated freely throughout Ireland. Its author is a certain Rev. John Bannan, formerly of Missouri, and a chaplain in the Southern Army. He is the same person who took the letter of Jeff. Davis to the Pope. There are now many clergymen in Ireland, France and Rome who have concluded to exchange the American for other missions. These men are doing all in their power to make the prophecy true, that the North would prosecute the Church. If disloyalty and treachery and calumny can accomplish their object they are likely to attain it. The gratification of their political prejudices and the preservation of Slavery, with all its vile associations, appear to be nearer the hearts of some men than the diffusion of the Church or preservation of what she has already acquired.—*Cincinnati Catholic Telegraph.*

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AND THE
British Reviews.

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☞ The Third *Edition* of the September Number of Blackwood, *containing* an article by an English officer who was present at the *battle of Gettysburg*, is now ready price 25 *cents*.

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PUBLIC SALE
Of Valuable Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, I will expose to public sale on the premises in the Borough of Bedford, on

SATURDAY THE 30TH DAY OF APRIL, INST.

the following Real Estate late the property of Dr. William Watson Dec'd, viz.

A lot of ground situate in the Borough of Bedford on the corner of Pitt and Richard Streets, being 80 feet in front on Pitt Street and 240 feet on Richard street; composed of one whole lot and one third of a lot.

This property is esteemed one of the best business localities in the Borough, and will be sold altogether or divided into smaller lots to suit purchasers, subject to the lease of the tenants in posession.

Also at the same time and place about 1200 acres of valuable timber and farm lands in lots of between one and two hundred acres, situate in Shover's Valley and on west side of Dunnings Mountain, about three miles south of Bedford.

Also, a valuable tract of land, known as the Farmer Survey adjoining lands belonging to the Bedford Springs Property containing 140 acres more or less,—of which a large portion is meadow ground and part thereof cleared and under fense.

Plots of the above lands can be seen at my office, for ten days before day of sale.

TERMS: One third of purchase money to remain in hands of purchaser during lifetime of Widow, and interest to be paid to her annually. One third of residue to be paid on the confirmation, and balance in two equal annual payments without interest,

A. KING,
Trustee.

Apr. 1, 1864.—c.

TREASURER'S SALE
OF UNSEATED LANDS.

AGREEABLY to the provisions of an Act of Assembly, directing the mode of selling unseated lands for taxes and for other purposes, passed the 13th of March, 1815, and the supplements thereto passed the 12th day of March, 1817, and the 25th of March, 1831. The Treasurer of the county of Bedford hereby gives notice to all persons concerned therein, that unless the county, state, school and road taxes due on the following tracts of unseated lands, situate in Bedford county, are not paid before the day of sale, the whole, or such parts of each tract as will pay the taxes, and the cost chargable thereon will be sold at the Court House in the Borough of Bedford, on the second Monday of June, next, (13th day,) for the arrearages of taxes due, and the cost accrued thereon; and said sale will be continued from day to day until all are disposed of.

J. B. FARQUHAR,
Treasurer.

Bedford township.

Acres.		Warrantees or owners.	Taxes.
300		Solomon Diehl	$2 44
230		Maria Diehl	1 87
95		Thomas J Bonnett	1 12
		Broadtop township.	
335		John N. Lanes' heirs	30 66
338		" " " "	63 26
200		" " " & Co.	47 00
404		" " " "	19 58
440		" " " "	19 68
400		" " " "	22 60
125		" " " "	5 00
400		" " " "	22 00
408		" " " "	23 37
210		" " " "	8 00
402		William Bunn	35 24
168		William Lane	35 24
150		James Entriken	1 55
75	Perches	William Gray	2 46
440	33	James Patton	22 05
440	130	" "	7 44
175	135	" "	6 93
58	44	" "	1 20
484	138	Samuel Kerr	6 00
422		Barnett Mowing	6 98
466		John Stone	7 68
465½		Isaac Kerr	7 68
440		John Razor	92
376		F Mowing, Jr.	78
63		Jacob Myers	9 44
396	139	James Kazor	1 20
75		John Deveraux	16 50
409		John Bollman	28 70
30		L. J. Watson	6 75
339		Stephens & Co.	15 82
289		Foster & Schell	8 68
14		James Figart	1 28
405		Jacob Strine	10 44
60		William Figart	6 00
160		Dunlap & Evans	16 00
		Christian Barnett	6 72
		Josiah Bacon	8 80
		John Cessna, Esq.	1 23
		" "	76
		" "	76
		James Patton	5 40
		Patton & Easton	19 69
		John King's heirs	1 10
		John Cessna, Esq.	90
		John Devereaux	7 50
		Evans W A & Griffith	1 80
		Entriken & Wilson	3 86
		Entriken & Patterson	6 35
		Johnathan Edwards	4 18
		James Entriken	6 24
		" "	3 37
		Fluke & Dunlap	5 88
		John Forde	30
		Hopewell Iron & Coal Co	11 73
		" " " " "	12 36
		" " " " "	6 04
		" " " " "	60
		" " " " "	5 00
		Huntingdon & B. T. R. R. Co.	99
		" " " "	15 50
		" " " "	35 27
		John Hinish	24
		Kessler & Whitney	5 20
		Peter Kessler	4 25
		" "	1 89
		Alexander King & Co.	43 96
		William Lovosll	13 05
		John McCanles	16 47
		Rev. E. P. Phelps	5 26
		James Patton	3 03
		" "	2 46
		William Rogers	1 20
		Joseph Richeson & Shrieves	26 02
		James Richeson & Shrieves	3 38
		P. A. Wilson & McCanles	35 31
		P. A. Wilson & Co	34 24
		Warring & Evans	18
		Colerain.	
		Mary Rogg	1 80
		Michael Roof	2 48
		Agnes Roof	1 20
		Jacob Whetstone	1 20
		Jacob Wyand	1 00
		Andrew Kihock	64
		Joseph & Emanuel Diehl	84
		Author Brown	1 28
		Philip Diehl	48
		Cumberland Valley.	
		James Irving	2 76
		James Heyden	28
		John Sample	4 76
		Hopewell township.	
		John Corby	1 20
		John Kerr	7 12
		James Howard	88
		Richard Moan	1 32
		Josh Chaney	1 32
		Joseph Moan	1 50
		Samuel Moan	2 56
		Alexander Moan	2 48
		John Mellnay	84
		Timothy Moan	1 38
		Israel Moan	1 30
		Zachariah Moan	1 10
		John Boyd	64
		Izabella Davis	70
		William Piper	64
		John Hardin	76
		Ignatus Hardin	64
		James Wilson	64
		David Piper	40
		George Aiberti	84
		Joseph Lancaster	60
		Stephen Moan	1 50
		——— Montgomery	2 36
		George Wishart	76
		Milligan & Benedict	24
		James Patton	22
		Aaron Rinard	22
		Francis Johnston	1 72
		William Lane	54
		Daniel Montgomery	1 36
		Alexander Johnston	98
		George Hinish	1 32
		William Foster	1 06
		Hopewell Township.	
		Robert Montgomery	8 28
		——— Carr	3 36
		——— Swarts	80
		Juniata Township.	
		Nicholas Knouff	12
		Londonderry Township.	
		James Shaw	3 25
		Sarah Wright	60
		Liberty Township.	
		Mary Gordon	6 14
		James Gordon	6 44
		Thomas Jones	6 60
		Stephen Kerr	1 90
		Edward Langly	7 08
		Jacob Miller	2 98
		Mary Piper	2 98
		Amelia Piper	2 98
		Edward Stone	11 88
		John Tomm	6 66
		Hannah Alberti	6 16
		Maria Alberti	10 33
		James Entriken	88
		" "	2 46
		Alexander Montgomery	1 32
		John Kerr	2 98
		Samuel Kerr	2 98
		Francis Moan	1 66
		Stephen Kerr	1 90
		Milligan & Benedict	1 66
		Besler & Bowser	34
		George Thompson	08
		Luke Feeney	56
		Gen. W. H. Irwine	3 39
		G. D. Trout	24
		John Stone	4 39
		Bernard Moan	2 32
		John McIlnay	84
		David Piper	1 08
		Maria Alberti	2 26
		——— Bartlebaugh	2 26
		Thomas & John King	74
		William P. Schell	2 43
		Schell & Daugherty	47
		A. B. Currett	1 46
		Henry Stonerook	24
		Daniel Stoner	24
		Daniel Baer	24
		Elizabeth Miller	2 98
		Samuel Yingling	24
		Jacob Biddle	24
		Ephraim Smiltzer	24
		James Dunn	1 28
		Terry Kenney	1 20
		Goffrey's heirs	1 73
		Samuel Carmack	34
		Daniel Baer	34
		Mrs. Lawrence	34
		Ann Scott	34
		S. J. Africa	34
		Monroe Township.	
253½		Frederick Collibargen	72
		Napier Township.	
100		George Davidson	60
200		Abner Rogers	60
		Providence East.	
121½		Samuel Tate's heirs	44
900		" " "	44
800		" " "	44
224½		" " "	28
302	46 Perches	Hezekiah Logan	1 20
402	62 "	Charles Logan	1 20
30		P. Clingerman	40
400	75 "	John Cavan	1 20
		Thomas Cavan	1 20
		Ezekiel Cook	1 02
		William Long	1 80
		William Cavan	1 60
		Joseph Spark's heirs	16
431	110 Perches	John Crosby	5 64
		Providence West.	
40		David Roller	28
		St. Clair.	
326½		John Linn	1 20
395		James May	1 20
411		William Snively	1 20
		Union Township.	
400		John Swaggart	6 34
400		Leonard Swaggart	3 64
266		Alexander Lardner	2 38
116		William Smith	1 04
43		Samuel Burket	44
116		John Shee	88
50		Frederick Snyder	44
400½		Peter Counce or Carnell	3 64
409½		John Dalton	1 98
274		Jeremiah Jackson	2 82
120		Jacob Swaggart	1 48
408		Hugh Doyle	3 68
405		James Dunlap	3 68
440		William Pearson	3 96
380		Ebenezer Branham	3 96
412		Philip Gordon	3 70
120		Conrad Imler	86
260		Christly Bowser	2 30
100		George Laib	88
100		Jacob Burket	88
150		Peter Shoenberger	1 32
123		John Still	3 64
200		Michael Shimer	2 90
60		Michael Shafer	1 22
60		——— Conples (Brush Mt.)	80
433		Hugh Porter	1 10
339		Griffith Evans	3 90
408½		Philip Stine	3 64
439		John Martin	3 96
330		Wilson Hunt	3 96
360½		Alexander Scott	3 94
127		Dr. P. Shoenberger	3 16
124		"	6 68
20		"	24
90		"	1 48
150		William Laughain	2 46
40		Peter Shimer	40
		Woodberry South.	
125		Peter Shoenberger	3 60
216		Isabel Davis	24
54	100 Perches	John S. Metrick	28
		Woodberry Middle.	
18		Henry Burgert	1 66
6		Isaac Burgert	1 08
15		" "	1 52
22		Kensinger's heirs	1 50
27		Jacob Hoover	2 52
60		" "	2 26
62		John McFadden	3 76
20		Frederick Nicodemus	1 50
16		George Nicodemus	1 32
50		John Nicodemus	1 46
50		John Stonerook	1 24
18		Samuel Shriver	1 66
14		Charles Typer	1 50
15		Jacob Zook	75
15		" "	75
46		Benner's heirs	2 28
4		——— Stonerook	1 98
408		William Montgomery	6 60
150		Robert Montgomery	2 46
13		Jacob Furry	90
20		Rinehart Replogle	2 46
6		Patton & Madara	1 08
18		John Teeter	90
12		Samuel Teeter	82
14	14 Perches	G. H. Spang	1 28
15		Jacob Smith	1 08
19		John Z. Smith	1 14
17		George Smith	1 14
29		Archibald McFadden	1 24
14		Henry Stonerook	1 24
60		John Tresh	2 14

Treasurer's Office, apr. 1, 1864—f.

ALLEGHANY.
Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Pa.

The second quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution beings Wednesday, April 12.

Terms reasonable. $25 will pay all expenses for a Quarter, (11 weeks.)

For further information, address
J. W. HUGHES, Principal,
Rainsburg, Bedford co. Pa.

mar. 18 1864—tf.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

Administrators' Notice.

The undersigned residing in Juniata township, Bedford county, having received Letters of Administration upon the estate of Fredrick Hillegas, late of said township deceased, hereby notify all persons indebted to the Estate to come forward and make payment; and all persons having claims against the Estate are requested to present the same properly authenticated for settlement.

MICHAEL HILLEGAS,
FREDRICK HILLEGAS,
March 25, 1864.—f. *Administrators.*

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned upon the Estate of Fredrick Machtley, late of St. Clair township, deceased by the register of Bedford county, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

THOMAS ALLISON,
March 18, 1864.—f. *Administrator.*

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Jacob Detwiler, late of Liddle Woodberry township, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will make known the same without delay.

MOSES DETWILER,
DAVID O. HOOVER.
April 1, 1864.—f. *Administrators.*

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Margaret Imler, late of Bedford township, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Bedford county to John S. Imler of Bedford township, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payments, and those having claims against the same, will present them without delay.

JOHN S. IMLER,
April 1, 1864.—f. *Administrator.*

Administrator's Notice.

Letters of Administration upon the Estate of John Metzgar, late of Juniata township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will make known the same without delay.

JOHN ALSIP,
DANIEL METZGAR,
Administrators.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Michael Hammer, dec'd.

The undersigned appointed Auditor by the Orphans' Court of Bedford county, to examine and settle the exceptions to the account of James Allison, Esq. Executor of the last will &c of Michael Hammer, dec'd. and to report a distribution of the fund in the hands of said accountant, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Saturday the 15th day of April, A. D. 1864, at ten o'clock A. M. of said day.

S. L. RUSSELL,
March 25, 1864.—f. *Auditor*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the Orphans' Court of Bedford County.

In the matter of the distribution of the fund arising from the sale of the Real Estate of the minor children of Ann Rebecca Harclerode, dec'd.

The undersigned having been appointed auditor to make distributions of the fund above mentioned, in the hands of John Alsip, Esq. the trustee authorized and appointed to sell the said Real Estate, amongst the heirs of said Ann Rebecca Harclerode, dec'd, and creditors &c, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Bedford Borough, on Wednesday the 13th day of April, next, at 10 o'clock, P. M. when and where all the parties interested may appear and be heard.

A. KING,
March 25, 1864.—c. *Auditor.*

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned appointed Auditor by the Court of Common Pleas of bedford county, to make distribution of the money arising from the sale by the Sheriff of said county, of the Real Estate of Charlotte Radebaugh, will attend to the duties of his appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Thursday the fourteenth day of April, A. D. 1864 at ten o'clock A. M. of said day.

S. L. RUSSELL,
March 25, 1864.—f. *Auditor.*

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford county to the subscriber, on the Estate of George Sliger, late of Cumberland Valley township, decd., and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment and those having claims thereon are required to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

L. WHIP, *Executor.*
Residing in Cumberland Valley.
Bedford apr. 8, 1864—f*.

ASSIGNEE'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the account of thomas Oldham, one of the assignees of George Snyder of Union township, has been exhibited and filed on the Common Pleas of Bedford county, at the Prothonotary's office, and that the same will be allowed by the Court on Tuesday the 2d day of May, next, unless cause be shown why it should not be allowed.

O. E. SHANNON,
apr. 8, 1864—d. Proth'y.

GEO. BLYMYER & SON
Dealers in
HARDWARE,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
STOVES
AND TINWARE,

Shelf HARDWARE of every description, CHAMBERSBURG AND MANN'S AXES.

BUTCHER'S, GRIAVE'S, SPENCER'S, and other files. ENGLISH AND AMERICAN CUTLERY. IRON NAILS, GLASS, &c. TUBS, BUCKETS, WASHING BOARDS, CHURNS, MATS, RUGS BASKETS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, ROPES, &c,

PUTNAM'S PATENT CLOTHES WRINGER,

So highly spoken of at Manufactures prices. We call the attention of customers to our STOVE DEPARTMENT. We warrant them if they call and see our WELLINGTON, WAVERLY, and PRINCE ROYAL COOKING STOVES they will have no other.

Persons commencing "HOUSEKEEPING," furnished with anything in the line at reduced prices, for CASH. Our assortment of goods is not surpassed outside the cities.

Persons building, furnished with goods at as LOW PRICES as they can be had anywhere.

COAL OIL, COAL OIL LAMPS, POCKET BOOKS, PIPES, &.

Call and see us before purchasing.
G. BLYMYER & SON.
apr. 8, 1864—3 mo

COSTAR'S
VERMIN EXTERMINATORS.

For Rats, Mice, Roaches, Ants, Bed Bugs, Moths in Furs, Weevils, &c., Insects on Plants, Fowls, Animals, &c.

Put up in 25 cent and $1.00 Boxes, Bottles, and Flasks, $3.00 and $5.00 sizes for Hotels, Public Institutions, &c.

"Only infallible remedies known,"
"Free from Poisons,"
"Not dangerous to the human family,"
"Rats come out of their holes to die."

☞ Sold wholesale in all large cities.
☞ Sold by all Druggists and Retailers everywhere.
☞ ! ! ! Beware ! ! ! of all worthless imitations.
☞ See that "Costar's" name is on each Box, Bottle, and Flask, before you buy.
☞ Address HENRY COSTAR.
☞ Principal Depot, 482 Broadway, New York.
☞ Sold by all wholesale and retail Druggists in Bedford, Pa.

mar. 4, 1864—3 mo.

WANTED.

Several thousand feet of dry 4x4 Cherry; also 4 inch Cherry Plank. Also old copper and brass.

Address EAGLE WORKS,
Harrisburg, Pa.
march 25, 1864—d.

HOSTETTER'S
Celebrated
STOMACH BITTERS.

A pure and powerful Tonic, corrective and alternative of wonderful efficacy in disease of the

STOMACHH LIVER AND BOWELS.

Cures Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Headache, General debility, Nervousness, Depression of Spirits, Constipation Colic, Intermittent Fevers, Cramps and Spasms, and all Complaints of either Sex, arising from Bodily Weakness whether inherent in the system or produced by special causes.

Nothing that is not wholesome, genial and restorative in its nature enters into the composition of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This popular preparation contains no mineral of any kind, no deadly botanical element; no fiery excitant; but it is a combination of the extracts of rare balsamic herbs and plants with the purest and mildest of all diffusive stimulants.

It is well to be forearmed against disease, and so far as human system can be protected by human means against maladies engendered by an unwholesome atmosphere, impure water and other external causes, Hostetter's Bitters may be relied on as a safeguard.

In districts infested with *Fever and Ague*, it has been found infallible as a preventive and irresistable as a remedy, and thousands who resort to it under apprehension of an attack, escape the scourges and thousands who neglect to avail themselves of its protective qualities in advance, are cured by a very brief course of this marvelous medicine. Fever and Ague patients, after being plied with quinine for months in vain, until fairly saturated with that dangerous alkaloid, and not unfrequently restored to health within a few days by the use of Hostetter's Bitters.

The weak stomach is rapidly invigorated and the appetite restored by this agreeable Tonic, and hence it works wonders in cases of Dispepsia and in less confirmed forms indigestion. Acting as a gentle and painless aperients, as well as upon the liver, it also invariably relieves the Constipation superinduced by irregular action of the digestive and secretive organs.

Persons of feeble habit, liable to *Nervous Attacks, Lowness of Spirits, and Fits of Languor*, find prompt and permanent relief from the Bitters. The testimony on this point is most conclusive, and from both sexes.

The agony of Billious Colic is immediately assuaged by a single dose of the stimulant, and by occasionally resorting to it, the return of the complaint may be prevented.

As a general Tonic, Hostetter's Bitters produce effects which must be experienced or witnessed before they can be fully appreciated. In cases of *Constitutional Weakness, Premature Decay* and Debility and Decrepitude arising from Old Age, it exercises on electric influence. In the convalescent stages of all diseases it operates as a invigorant. When the powers of nature are relaxed, it operates to re-enforce and re-establish them.

Last, but not least, it is *The Only Safe Stimulant*, being manufactured from sound and innoxious materials, and entirely free from the acid elements present more or less in in all the ordinary tonics and stomachics of the day.

No family medicine has been so universally, and it may be truly added, *deservedly* popular with the intelligent portion of the community, as Hostetter's Bitters.

Prepared by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburg.

Sold by all Druggists, Grocers and Storekeepers everywhere.

HEMBOLD'S
Genuine Preparations.

Compound Fluid Extract Buchu, a positive and Specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.

This medicine increases the power of digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous despositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflamation.

HEMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.

For Weakness arising from Excesses, habits of dissipation, Early Indiscretion of Abuse, attended with the following symptoms :—

Indisposition to exertion, Loss of power, Loss of memory, Difficulty of breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the back, Universal lassitude of the Muscular system Hot hands, Flushing of the body, Dryness of the skin, Eruptions of the face, Pallid countenance.

There symptoms, if allowed to go on, which this medicine invariably removes; soon follows impotency, fatuity epileptic fits, in one of which the patient may expire.—Who will say they are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, insanity and consumption. Many are aware of the cause of their suffering but none will confess the records of the insane assylums. And melancholy deaths by Consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion. The constitution once affected with organic Weakness requires the aid of Medicine to Strengthen and Invigorate the system, which Hembold's extract buchu invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

Females, Females, Females.—In many affections peculiar to females the extract buchu is unequalled by any other remedy, as in Cholosis or Retention, irregularity, painfulness or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or schirrhous state of the uterus, leuchorthœa or whites, steriility, and for all complaints incident to the sex whether arising from indiscretion, habit of dissipation, or in the decline or change of life.

Take no more Balsam, Mercury, or unpleasant and dangerous medicine. Hembold's extract buchu and improved rose wash, cures secret diseases in all their stages, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure. It causes a frequent desire and gives strength to Urinate, thereby removing obstructions, preventing and curing strictures of the Urethra, allaying pain and inflamation, so frequent in the class of diseases, and expelling all poisonous diseased and wornout matter.

Use Hembold's Extract Buchu for all affections and diseases of the Urinary organs, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating and no matter of how long standing.

Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic! Hembold's extract buchu in the great diuretic, and is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character will recompany the medicine.

Price $1.00 per bottle, or six for $5.00. Delivere to any address, securely packed from observation. Describe symptoms in all communications. Cures guaranteed, advice grafts. Address letters or information to

H. B. HEMBOLD, Chemist.
104 South tenth st. below Chestnut, Philia.

Hembold's Medical depot, Hembold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway New York.

Beware of Counterfits and unprincipaled dealers who endeavor to dispose "of their own" and "other" articles on the reputation attained by Hembold's genuine preparations. Hembold's extract buchu, Hembold's extract Larsaparilla, Hembold's improved rose wash. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. Ask for Hembold's, take no other cut out the advertisement and send for it and avoid imposition and exposure.

dec. 11, 1863—zz.

THE FINKLE & LYON
SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,

338 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

This Company being duly licensed, their Machines are protected from infringement and mitigation. Persons desiring to procure a Sewing Machine should purchase the

FINKLE & LYON MACHINE

for the following reasons:

1st. There is no Machine, making the tight or lock-stich, which is so simple and so easily understood.

2nd. There is no Sewing Machine so durable, and so easily kept in order.

3d. There is no Sewing Machine capable to doing so great a range of work; no work ever required in Family Sewing, but what may be done perfectly on our Machine, from Lace to coarsest Cloth.

4th. Wherever our Machines have been fairly exhibited in competition with other first class Machines, we have been awarded first premiums.

5th. With new improvements constantly being added—with perfection of Mechanical skill, obtained by long experience—we aim to produce a Machine which shall be a source of profit and pleasure to the purchaser.

6th. There is no Sewing Machine so fully guaranteed as ours; for we warrant every Machine we sell to give better satisfaction than any other, or we will refund the money.

7th. We still further reduced our prices, and when the quality of the Machine is considered, it will be readily conceded that for

$40

we furnish the best and cheapest Machine in the world.

Send for a Circular, which, with price-list, and samples of work done on the Family Machine, will be sent mail-free.

Agents wanted who will purchase Machines. We never consign.

Finkle & Lyon Sewing Machine Company.
538 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Agent.—S. J. McCAUSLIN, BEDFORD, PA.
April 1, 1864—tf.

SUPERIOR HAMS,

WILL be ready for sale in a few days. Families in want of

Good Hams,

will please le